

**THE TIMES Tomorrow**

Was Dag Hammarskjöld, Secretary of the United Nations, really a post-war hero? Paul Johnson argues in *Spectrum* that he was wrong about Suez, wrong about the Soviet invasion of Hungary - "which he treated as a tiresome distraction" - and wrong about the Congo. Has Thatcherism been applied to law and order? Peter Evans looks at the main changes in British policing in recent years and the Conservative changes in the law relating to crime. Saizy Menkes looks at the growing fashion for middle-class mail order; and Roger Scruton reflects on a recent visit to New York.

**Fire bomb attack on family**

In a spate of sectarian attacks in Belfast a young couple and their daughter aged four were fire-bombed from their home and a public house was bombed. Mr Mervyn McEwan, a Protestant, was found beaten to death in playing fields. Page 2

**Reagan fear of 'second Cuba'**

In his personal address to Congress on Wednesday, President Reagan will say that support of the Administration's policy on Central America, the US's "front line" is a moral duty to avoid a "second Cuba". Page 5

**Huckfield out**

Mr Leslie Huckfield, the left-wing Labour MP, who decided two years ago not to seek re-election for his Neuseaton seat, was last night outvoted to remain as candidate for the safer re-drawn Wigan constituency, delegates choosing Mr Roger Stott, MP for neighbouring Westhoughton.

**Bank withdraws**

Midland Bank has decided not to extend its branch network nationwide to cater separately for individual and corporate customers because of the high cost of implementing the strategy. Page 15

**Turkey relents**

Turkey's ruling military council has lifted the 1980 ban on political activities, paving the way for a general election promised for this autumn or early next year. Page 5

**Shopping buy**

Safeway, the American stores chain, is reported to be near to a £35m takeover of Key Markets, the supermarkets group. The deal would produce a combined group of 200 stores. Page 15

**Firemen hesitate**

The threat of a series of one-day firemen's strikes this week receded after it became apparent that enthusiasm for industrial action was waning. Page 2

**Same chair**

The accomplice of convicted killer John Louis Evans is to go to the same electric chair in Alabama that took 10 minutes to execute Evans on Friday. Page 6

**Pole caught**

Jozef Piniar, a fugitive Solidarity leader, has been arrested. It is a big blow to the underground a week before the mass demonstrations planned for May Day. Page 7

**Maxwell move**

Robert Maxwell, the chairman of Oxford United Football Club, said he would call off his proposed merger with Reading if the club's future could be guaranteed for five years. Page 17

Computer Horizons tomorrow examines the impact of information technology on Westminster, takes a flying visit to the Hanover Fair, explains the wonders of image processing and takes a look at the old town hall and the new bring-and-buy.

**Leader, page 11**  
 Letters: On World Peace Council, from Mr Tony Smythe, and Mr Ray Whiteby, MP; party manifestos, from Lord Alport. Leading articles: BL, Portuguese election; Russia and Afghanistan. Features, pages 8-10  
 Bernard Levin on Denis Healey's dilemma; *The Times* Profile of Iris Murdoch; *Spectrum* looks at tennis technique. Obituary, page 12  
 Earl Hines, Buster Crabbe

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# BL stewards may defy leaders over strike vote

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

A return to work by the 5,000 assembly workers at BL's Cowley plant could rest on whether shop stewards decide today to make any recommendation on the peace formula to be put to a mass meeting tomorrow.

BL officials were confident that the formula would be accepted but a stewards' recommendation to throw it out could influence the workers.

It is thought the stewards may try to make a recommendation, in apparent contravention of the agreement reached between national union officials and BL management on Saturday morning after three negotiating sessions spanning 39 hours. The formula was agreed only half an hour before BL's deadline for sending out dismissal letters to the strikers.

It was proposed that the formula would be put to the mass meeting factually and without recommendation, but Mr David Buckle, Oxford district secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said last night that he did not believe the stewards were barred from making a recommendation.

Under the terms of the understanding, Mr Buckle and the other full-time union officials would address the meetings today and tomorrow without indicating approval or rejection. If the mass meeting decided to end the four-week strike, the night shift is expected to return tomorrow with the plant becoming fully operational on Wednesday.

A national union official involved in the negotiations said union leaders would be extremely angry if the stewards made a recommendation. There was a specific point made during the negotiations that while there could be consultation with the stewards, it would be inappropriate for them to put any recommendation to the meeting.

Mr Buckle said: "The stewards will be asked at their meeting to go along with the formula, but if they want to pass a resolution one way or another, that is up to them. I do not think Leyland management would be too happy if the stewards backed the formula but failed to make a recommendation."

He predicted that the mass meeting would be "difficult, to put it mildly" and in the present "highly charged" atmosphere,

he could not predict which way the vote would go.

Under the terms of the formula, a four-week "cooling off" period will allow time for negotiation on the introduction of productivity measures and the ending of the six minutes a day "washing time" which has been at the centre of the dispute.

At the same time, a four-man committee will examine industrial relations at the Cowley assembly plant. That team will comprise two BL managers and two union officials, all from outside the Cowley area, and will consider any specific complaint either party may have about the other."

BL has agreed to give Cowley assembly plant status after agreement on productivity proposals and the ending of washing time, which would increase the weekly bonus ceiling from £18.75 to £20.

Union officials believe they have secured two real gains from the management in a formula which, on the face of it, appears to be a victory for the management's determination to introduce "bell to bell" working at the plant.

The unions claim that the old style of management by imposition will be replaced by a regime which seeks to introduce changes by agreement.

The company believes it has come out of the dispute with its position very little changed and the prospect of an early end to the washing time practice.

Some of the strikers are expected to try to return to work this morning but although BL has said that the gates at Cowley will be open, the unions are planning to mount a picket to prevent production resuming. The strike has led to the loss of about 17,000 cars with a showroom value of £90m.

Leading article, page 11

**Jaguar sales boom**

Jaguar is breaking all productivity and sales records, especially in the United States, where the strong dollar is helping BL profits. Sales of Jaguars in the US in the first quarter of this year were 60 per cent more than in the same period last year. Sales in Europe also rose by 58 per cent, and almost doubled in West Germany. Productivity this year is 41 per cent up on that for the first quarter of 1982.

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Leading article, page 11

# Two aims of Shultz Middle East tour

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

As the United States received back the bodies of those who died in last week's Beirut Embassy bomb blast, Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, left for the Middle East in a renewed US effort to bring peace and stability to that troubled region.

The main purpose of his journey is to press for a speedy withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian, and Palestinian Liberation Organisation forces from Lebanon. But it is also designed to reinforce American determination to press ahead with President Reagan's peace initiative despite the body blow it received earlier this month after the refusal of King Husain of Jordan to participate in the talks on Palestinian autonomy.

Mr Shultz sounded a deliberately upbeat note on the eve of his departure. In an interview with the *Washington Post* he said there were signs that Arab leaders may be taking a second look at the Reagan peace plan.

"It does seem to me," he told the newspaper, "that there is a certain shock that has taken hold, as I read the cables from various Arab capitals, in which people are saying to themselves: are we really going to pass this up? Maybe we can't afford to do that."

He insisted that the President's plan was not dead despite King Husain's refusal to join the talks with the US, Israel, and Egypt. "I think it is as well for them (the Arabs) to talk among themselves and see if they are not missing the boat."

Mr Shultz noted that US attempts to bring the Jordanian monarch into the peace process had almost succeeded but had been undercut by radical elements in the PLO.

He made it clear that he regarded a withdrawal of foreign forces from the Lebanon as a first step towards a wider peace agreement in the Middle East, and he seemed reasonably confident that such an agreement was near at hand.

Mr Shultz and President Reagan were present at a moving and sombre ceremony at an Air Force base outside Washington to mark the return of the bodies of 16 of the 17 Americans killed in the Embassy blast. A military guard of honour stood at attention in front of the flag-draped coffins and a band played "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" as the President walked past.

Mabarak challenge, page 6

# Desert troops forbidden to wear medal

From Christopher Walker, El Gurah, Sinai

Angry protests have been lodged with the Ministry of Defence in London over the Government's refusal to permit British soldiers serving with the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) in the Sinai from wearing the elegant campaign medal awarded to all those with over 90 days' service monitoring the peace between Israel and Egypt.

Resentment over the ban has come to a head because of today's full-dress parade here to celebrate the controversial force's first anniversary. The British, along with the Austrians, New Zealanders and French, will be the only troops among the 11 nationalities in the MFO unable to wear bronze replicas of Picasso's dove of peace.

"The frustrating part is having to watch men from places like Colombia and Italy standing with these pinnacled on their chests, while we have to keep ours locked away," an English lieutenant explained.

"It seems the only place we are allowed to wear it is in bed."

The British are barred from wearing the medal because the MFO, unlike the United Nations, is not recognized as a sovereign state. Of the three other Commonwealth countries in the force, Australia and New Zealand are seeking permission to waive the rule, while the Fiji battalion have decided to ignore it.

Officers with the 38-strong British contingent are openly critical over the Government's decision, which they say they have been ordered not to discuss with the press.

Speaking at the airbase which once saw the launch of the Entebbe raid, and is now the MFO headquarters, garrison Sergeant Major Philip Ward told *The Times*: "The men are very upset about this decision. Things are made worse because the British Army only produces a very limited number of medals in the first place." One officer who refused to be identified referred to the years of indecision about whether to grant a medal to mark service in Northern Ireland.

The Sinai ban is blamed by the British contingent on bureaucratic bungling in London. One major told me: "When you feel that you are out here doing something for peace, it is ridiculous that you are not allowed to show off your pride by wearing the very medal you have been given for your service."

Forgotten army, page 6

# Hitler's secret diaries Germans greet find with great scepticism

From Michael Binyon Bonn

German historians and newspaper editors greeted with considerable scepticism the announcement that Hitler's diaries have been discovered, echoing the view in Britain that this is either the forgery of the century or necessitates the rewriting of the history of the Nazi period.

Professor Karl-Dieter Bracher of Bonn University, one of the most respected historians of the period, expressed "great scepticism" and said a proper evaluation of the find and its contents was only possible after a careful scientific examination.

Professor Martin Brosz, director of the Munich Institute for Contemporary History, also cast doubt on the documents' authenticity, declaring, however, that Lord Dacre, who expressed conviction in *The Times* on Saturday that the diaries were genuine, was a "very careful man who took great care with his sources."

Lord Dacre is giving a press conference in Hamburg today which will attract worldwide attention.

Stern's announcement on Friday has provoked astonishment and enormous interest here. The magazine has brought forward the publication of the issue revealing the diaries, and printed a record edition over the weekend of more than two million copies.

German papers and reports have had to rely so far for details on the extracts already published in *The Sunday Times*, retranslating quotations from the diaries back into German. Newspapers publishing pictures of the Nazi leaders mentioned in *The Sunday Times* extracts, have also gone into detail about the way the documents were discovered and acquired by Stern.

Herr Nicolaus von Below, Hitler's former air force adjutant, told the mass circulation *Bild am Sonntag* that the

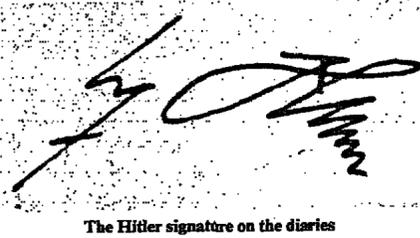


Lord Dacre off to Hamburg from Heathrow yesterday. "I do believe... the diaries are genuine," page 2

diaries were just another of the many untrue "fairy stories" circulating since the end of the war.

"We often used to eat at about three or four o'clock in the night, and only after that did Hitler go to bed," Herr von Below who was constantly in Hitler's entourage from 1937 until the end of the war told the paper. "So he had no time to write anything. It's all a complete lie."

The paper also quoted Professor Werner Maser, who has written books on Hitler, saying that a forgery factory existed in



The Hitler signature on the diaries

Potsdam, East Germany, to turn out Hitler documents, letters and pictures which were then sold to the West for valuable Western currency. Professor Maser took part in one of the television debates on the diaries at the weekend.

Stern has rejected his statements, saying he had discredited himself as a scientific historian. He had already offered his story of the East German forgery factory to the magazine; but had been unable to back up his claims with any proof or real indication of its existence.

Former General Hans Baur, now aged 86, who was Hitler's chief pilot and recalled Hitler's distress at hearing of the loss of his diaries, stood by his conviction that they are genuine.

He told *Bild am Sonntag*: "When I told Hitler of the crash of the aircraft which should have taken the documents to Salzburg, he reacted very strongly. He said: 'It would have to happen to that aircraft in which I placed the records of all my actions.'"

Stern is to publish the diaries in three batches over the next 18 months. The extracts in *The Sunday Times* yesterday showed that the 60 handwritten volumes cover Hitler's private life, especially his relations with Eva Braun, his mistress.

He was bitterly contemptuous of some of his most powerful colleagues. Of Himmler, head of the SS, he said in April 1935: "I don't need any kind of investigations by Himmler. He is also snooping on E (Eva)." In an entry four years later he said: "I have threatened to send him before a party court. I shall show this deceitful little animal breeder, this unfathomable little penny-pincher with his lust for power, what I really like."

In 1943 Hitler is complaining about the level of guerrilla activity in occupied territory, which he says was Himmler's job to stamp out. "But he lives in another world, and it seems to me that he exists in an ancient Germanic world in the heavens."

Hitler complains also of Goebbels's notorious affair with the Czech actress Lida Barrova: "The little Dr Goebbels is up to his old tricks again with women." He asks at one point: "Where are Goebbels's miraculous aircraft?" And in 1934, at the time of the purge of the brownshirts, he accused Ernst Roehm, the brownshirt leader, of lying to him. "I gave him the opportunity to take the noble way out but he was too cowardly to do even that." He was shot on Hitler's orders.

The last entry is undated and was written only a fortnight before his suicide. As the Russians closed in on Berlin, Hitler said: "The long-awaited offensive has begun. May the Lord God stand by us."

# CND decry 'smear' by Heseltine

By Nicholas Timmins

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, was accused yesterday of "cheap smear" and of getting his facts wrong in his list of left-wingers and alleged communists on the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament's national council.

Mr Heseltine used the list in a letter to Conservative MPs and prospective candidates at the weekend to argue that CND was an organization "led and dominated by left-wing activists ranging through the Labour Party to the Communist Party."

Mr Heseltine named 14 of the six officers and 20 nationally elected representatives of CND's 106-member council as being Labour Party, Communist or ex-Communist Party members, or in one case as being "associated with International Socialists," a former Trotskyist group. He named four more alleged communists as being among the 73 regionally elected members of the council.

Ms Melinda Letts, administrative secretary to the council said yesterday: "Mr Heseltine has in some cases simply got his facts wrong. In others he has used names selectively to give a misleading impression."

Of the four "communists" Mr Heseltine names as being regional representatives, two, Ms Sue Duerdeth and Mr Ron Mellroy, are not members of CND's national council; a third, Mr Will Howard, left the council in 1978.

Continued on page 2, col 6

# Kreisky's majority in danger

Vienna (Reuter) - Chancellor Bruno Kreisky's Socialist Party appeared, in yesterday's general election, to be in serious danger of losing its absolute majority in Parliament, although remaining the strongest party, according to computer forecasts.

The election statistician, Professor Gerhart Bruckmann, predicted the Socialists would win between 90 and 92 seats in the 183-member National Council. The conservative People's Party would win 81 or 82 and the rightist-liberal Freedom Party 10 or 11.

If the Socialists retain their absolute majority, it will enable Dr Kreisky to lead a Socialist government for a record fifth successive term.

Failure will open the possibility of a minority administration.

Dr Kreisky, aged 72, has said he will step down if his party fails to gain an absolute majority.

Photograph, page 6



Mr Heseltine: "Has got his facts wrong"

# Steel says he would bow to Jenkins

By George Clark

Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberals, confirmed yesterday that in private talks with Mr Roy Jenkins, leader of the Social Democratic Party, it has been agreed that the Liberal-SDP Alliance will go into the election with Mr Steel as leader of the joint campaign. Mr Jenkins as the prime minister designate should the Alliance be called on to form a government.

On the basis of the present opinion polls, this would seem an unlikely prospect and it means that Mr Steel will emerge as the most dominant figure in the election, to the satisfaction of many Liberals who have been disappointed with Mr Jenkins' lack-lustre performances at public meetings in recent months.

Mr Steel is seen as a much more aggressive politician, with an appeal to younger voters which Mr Jenkins cannot rival. But the "arrangement" mutu-

# Explosion sends fumes over city

Four people were taken to hospital after a huge explosion sent a mushroom cloud of chemical fumes into the air over the city of Nottingham yesterday. The blast ripped off a large part of the roof at the Boots chemical factory in Scaunton, near the city centre.

A man inside the factory, two outside contractors and a passing motorist were taken to hospital, where they were detained for observation. None was seriously hurt. They were admitted as a safety precaution after coming into contact with chemical fumes which temporarily cause a tingling sensation of the skin.

Firemen and officials from the Severn Trent Water Authority were yesterday working to prevent the chemical Bromopol, from seeping into the River Trent.

Mr Terry Steele, a director of Boots, said that the cause of the explosion was not yet known but was being investigated. The blast took place in a reaction vessel which was producing the chemical which is used to kill bacteria and mould in pharmaceutical products.

"When the vessel exploded some acid fumes went into the air but were quickly dispersed. There is no danger to people in the area," he said. Other parts of the factory would be back to production today.

The explosion damaged a local public house and debris from the roof narrowly missed a pedestrian. The motorist was driving past when a cloud of chemical dust descended on his car.

One eye witness said: "The blast shook the entire factory. There was a huge cloud of white dust which mushroomed up into the air and drifted towards the city centre. It left an acrid taste in the mouth."



The leaders: Mutually agreed arrangement

ally agreed by the two leaders in private still has to come up for endorsement by a joint meeting of Liberal and SDP members of Parliament on Wednesday. Yesterday, when interviewed by Mr Brian Walden the Independent Television programme, *Weekend World*, Mr Steel was confident that the MPs will agree.

But it may not rest entirely with them. Both parties pride themselves on their democratic nature and there could be demands from the membership for a say in the matter. For instance, many Liberals think the Alliance should go into the election with Mr Steel as prime minister designate.

Mr Steel is regarded by them as the more dynamic leader, and public opinion polls have indicated that he is a popular leader. He will be chairman of the joint campaign committee, and he emphasized yesterday

that no firm declaration about a prime minister designate would be made until the election period begins.

In running the campaign someone had to take the final decisions, and that someone would be him (Mr Steel). "Obviously, if we were successful in forming a government, no one person ought to be prime minister and I have never made any secret of my view that it should be Roy Jenkins."

He denied that he had been a party to any "shoddy deals".

Confirming that there had already been vague hints from the Labour and Conservative parties about a separate collaboration agreement with the Liberals in the event of a "hung" Parliament, Mr Steel made clear that the Alliance would not be split: "There is no agreement possible with the Liberal party on its own, or the SDP on its own."

Letters, page 11

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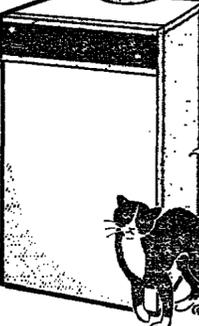
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Controversy over Hitler diaries

Dacre to examine the manuscripts again

By Rupert Morris and Richard Evans

Lord Dacre of Glanton, (Hugh Trevor-Roper) the only British historian to have had access to the newly discovered Hitler diaries, flew to Hamburg yesterday to examine them further as academic controversy mounted over their authenticity.

At a press conference today he is expected to expand on his reasons for believing that the 60 handwritten volumes discovered in a haystack almost 35 years after the end of the Second World War are the Führer's own personal diaries. "I do believe that the Hitler diaries are genuine, but there are complications", Lord Dacre said before leaving Heathrow airport.

"I will not put a percentage figure on my belief. I admit there are problems and I have said what they are and it is those problems that I want to work out."

Asked about a claim that there was no evidence that Hitler kept diaries, he said: "There was no evidence about Hitler's table talk either, and no

Possibility of forgery

one denies that. There is a possibility that the diaries were forged.

"There was always that possibility but it would have been a very difficult operation. I have studied the handwriting and I believe it to be Hitler's. But on the technical side, I would prefer to leave it to the graphologists."

Meanwhile Lord Bullock, another eminent historian and Hitler expert, proposed yesterday that an international group of

historians should be given full access to the diaries to determine whether they are genuine. He and others sceptical about the documents, which are being held in a Swiss bank vault, have criticized the evidence of Lord Dacre on the ground that he has only seen them for a single afternoon.

Lord Dacre will be asking Stern magazine, the West German weekly which uncovered the diaries, for the opportunity for a more detailed examination, which he is confident will reinforce his opinion, published in The Times last Saturday. The diaries are being serialized in The Sunday Times.

Lord Bullock, author of Hitler: A Study in Tyranny, said yesterday that his doubts about the diaries stemmed from the

extraordinary efforts made over the years to scrape together every scrap of information about Hitler.

"There has never been a suggestion that he kept diaries, and if he did there are things that would be difficult to explain, for example the accounts we have from many people of his physical condition in the last years of his life, and particularly the shaking hand."

'Open diaries' up for study

Speaking on BBC radio's The World this Weekend, he said the only way to establish whether the diaries were authentic was to open them up to an international group of historians. Such a group should

include British, French, German and Jewish members.

Lord Bullock said that no one should be surprised by the disclosure in the diaries that Hitler personally approved the flight of Rudolf Hess, his deputy, to Scotland in May, 1941, or that he ordered his troops not to destroy the British Expeditionary Forces at Dunkirk in 1940.

"From the very first day of the news that Hess had flown to Britain, the possibility that Hitler had tried this on has been discussed very freely. I think the general view is that Hitler did know about it, or if he did it was only in the most hazy way."

"I still believe he did not know about it, but we could be proved wrong. But it is nothing surprising. If I was setting out to forge these documents that would be one of the things I

would want to forge if it was going to be sensational."

German generals were the first to admit that they had been stopped from encircling the British at Dunkirk. People made a great fuss about this point because they were surprised that Hitler should want to hold back, Lord Bullock said.

The most strident criticism of the diaries has come from Mr David Irving, author of Hitler's War and a historian who has around passionate opposition for his apparent readiness to defend Hitler.

Mr Irving said that after seeing copies of pages of the documents he had come to the conclusion that they were fakes.

It was highly improbable that Hitler could have written the diaries after his right arm had been damaged in the assassination attempt against him in

1944. Mr Irving said he believed the diaries were the work of a forger working for the East German Government.

But Professor Peter Stern, head of the German department at University College London and author of Hitler: The Führer and the People, yesterday dismissed the theory about

'There are one or two mysteries'

Hitler's inability to write because of his alleged injury.

"I have looked at photographs this morning, including one in Joachim Fest's biography of Hitler, that show him on the same day as he survived the assassination with his right hand perfectly in tact."

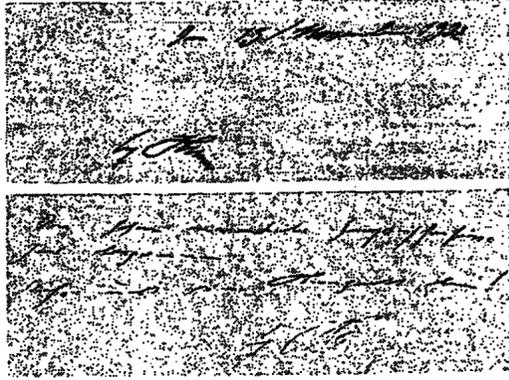
Professor Harry Hinsley, master of St John's college, Cambridge, and official historian of British intelligence in the war, said that if the diaries were genuine he doubted if they would contain anything of any value.

"We have such an enormous amount of information now. It is true there are one or two mysteries, such as why Hess flew here, but they are very unimportant questions. On all the important things that matter we do not need any more information."

"If they are genuine they do not, from what I have read, appear to be factual diaries but essays written up after the event, and obviously very subjective essays. They would not be very reliable."



Hitler's signatures in 1932 (top) and 1945, with the doubting historians: from left: Mr David Irving, Lord Bullock and Professor Harry Hinsley.



Science report Genetics seen in a new dimension

By the Staff of Nature

We hear a lot these days about DNA, the double-helix genetic molecule that both controls every cell in the body and, through the germ cells, passes on instructions to the next generation. It resides in the cell's nucleus, but where is it in the nucleus? How is it arranged?

Those questions might affect how the DNA behaves, and how it interacts with RNA, as it must, to control development of the embryo and the later activity of the cell in the body.

Now Dr David Agard and Dr John Sedat of the University of California at San Francisco have devised a way to answer them.

Even now, Dr Agard and Dr Sedat's work is limited to the giant cells of the salivary gland of the common house fly, Drosophila, but the exciting thing about their technique is that it could be applied almost anywhere.

The method involves a simple combination of two instruments from the opposite ends of the historical spectrum: the optical microscope and the computer. The two scientists actually exploited a common shortcoming of the microscope, that it keeps focus only a very thin slice of the object being studied, while everything else is blurred.

They assembled a microscope in which this effect was exaggerated to the extent that it could effectively "slice" the Drosophila nucleus, producing images which would reveal the assembly of the DNA in the cell, layer by layer as the focus of the instrument was stepped down through the cell.

The stepping required is the size for the human hand, so the knob was turned by a low-geared stepping motor, that moved the focus on by just 1,000 atoms a step. At each step a photograph was taken.

Then a computer was used to calculate what, on each picture, was caused by blurring of other levels, and what was caused by the objects actually in focus. Since the scientists had previously obtained chromosomes (the DNA strings, like units in which the DNA is first assembled) the composite pictures that emerged from the computer calculations were the first pictures of the arrangement of the chromosomes in a non-dividing cell nucleus.

The chromosomes in these Drosophila cells appear to arrange themselves in parallel groups in certain places and in controlled groups in others. This broad geometry was repeated in each salivary cell that Dr Agard and Dr Sedat studied.

After this discovery, many questions crowd in. Does the organization repeat itself in other cells of the fly? Or does each tissue have a different pattern? How does the arrangement correspond to the arrangement of the genes on the chromosomes?

Which genes does it place next to which, and why? What of other organisms? The beauty of this simple work is that these questions arise, and offer, literally, a new dimension to genetics.

Source: Nature 21 April, Vol 302 p676, 1983. ©Nature-Times News Service, 1983.

Overseas selling prices: America \$28.25; Australia \$30.00; Europe £12.50; Hong Kong \$45.00; India \$45.00; Japan \$45.00; New Zealand \$45.00; Singapore \$45.00; South Africa \$45.00; Switzerland \$45.00; Taiwan \$45.00; Thailand \$45.00; USA \$28.25; Yugoslavia \$45.00.

Spate of sectarian attacks in Belfast

From Richard Ford, Belfast

A young couple and their daughter aged four were fire-bombed from their home and a public house was bombed in Belfast yesterday in sectarian attacks by "loyalist" extremists.

In another incident a man from the loyalist Donegal Road area of Belfast was seriously injured when a bomb exploded at the back of a house in the university area.

The body of a man aged 32 was found yesterday on playing fields dividing Roman Catholic and Protestant housing areas in the north of the city. He had been so savagely attacked with a hatchet and beaten on the head that it was several hours before he could be identified.

Security forces carried out a controlled explosion in the Divis Flats complex in west Belfast after the Irish National Liberation Army said that it had planted a booby-trap bomb intended for soldiers in a lockup garage.

The terrorists had expected the garage to be searched by the security forces, but when that did not happen they became alarmed that local residents

might trigger the device. Using a code word, they got in touch with a local newspaper to warn it of the danger.

The young couple and their daughter had moved into their terrace house in the strongly Protestant Woodstock area of Belfast only 24 hours before it was engulfed in flames. They were not injured.

The couple, who are expecting a second child, are believed to have been singled out for attack because theirs is a mixed marriage.

The Protestant Action Force, a loyalist paramilitary group, claimed responsibility for bombing the Hole in the Wall bar, in north Belfast. A small device was thrown into the doorway but none of the 12 customers was injured.

£90m ship delay

Faults in electric cabling will delay the launching of the £90m HMS Challenger, claimed to be the world's most advanced deep-sea diving ship, the Scott Lithgow yard on the lower Clyde said yesterday.

Customs strike threatened

Anger over job cuts is expected to lead to industrial action by customs officers at Dover this week, and a free run for any smugglers arriving at the port. The Customs and Excise board has announced that 500 jobs a year are to go until 1988 in addition to the 3,100 jobs lost since 1979.

Amid claims by the Society of Civil and Public Servants, which represents the men, that the customs service is in danger of collapse, officers are planning meetings with the officers and the board during the next two days.

The union says that while job cuts have affected all points of entry on a national basis, it has particularly affected Dover.

Arson claim

Mr Anthony Steen, the Conservative MP for Liverpool, Wavertree, blamed left-wing extremists for a fire which yesterday badly damaged the Wavertree Conservative Association building. Firemen said they had found traces of petrol.

Rejected Tory MP still fighting

By George Clark

Sir Anthony Meyer, Conservative MP for Flint West, who is challenging the adoption of Miss Beata Brookes, a Member of the European Parliament, as prospective Tory candidate for the new safe Westminster seat of Clwyd North-west, will continue his campaign this week to have the decision changed.

On Saturday he went to the new constituency's Conservative Association office in Colwyn Bay to hand in nomination papers. There was a heated argument with Mr Nicholas Sheppard, the agent, and two supporters of Miss Brookes. Mr Sheppard, who accepted the papers, said a decision would be announced "in due course".

Sir Anthony, whose present seat will disappear under boundary changes, has complained about alleged irregularities in Miss Brookes' nomination.

He has the backing of Mr Geraint Morgan, Conservative MP for Denbigh, whose seat is

also to disappear. He too was beaten by Miss Brookes.

That decision is subject to endorsement by the fully paid-up membership of the new constituency association on May 9. This was planned as a formal adoption meeting, but the Meyer supporters believe they have a legal precedent for converting it into another selection meeting.

In Bridgend, South Wales, a candidate had been chosen from a short list by the executive council, but at the full constituency meeting a local man, Mr Peter Hubbard-Miles, was nominated from the floor and selected.

Sir Anthony Grant, Conservative MP for Harrow, Central, since 1964, announced on Saturday that he will not contest the newly formed constituency of Harrow, East, in the interests of his party.

His seat disappears and he lost the contest for Harrow, East, to Mr Hugh Dykes, its present MP. Some of Sir Anthony's supporters had been

trying to reverse that decision.

Mr Mark Carlisle, Conservative MP for Runcorn, and a former Secretary of State for Education and Science, has been selected for the new Warrington South constituency, which includes much of his present constituency.

Mr Frank Dobson, aged 43, Labour MP for Holborn and St Pancras, South, since 1979, was selected as prospective candidate for the new constituency of Holborn and St Pancras last night, by 61 votes to 56, in preference to Mr Jock Stallard, aged 62, who has been MP for St Pancras, North, since 1970.

Boundary changes have reduced three constituencies, Hampstead and the two St Pancras seats, to two: Hampstead and Highgate, and Holborn and St Pancras.

Mr Stallard did not challenge for the Hampstead and Highgate nomination which went to Mr John McDonnell, chairman of the finance committee of the Greater London Council.

Sale room

£264,000: the price of independence

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

A copy of the American Declaration of Independence was sold for \$412,500 (£264,423) by Christie's in New York on Friday, the highest price reported at auction for a copy of the broadsheet and double Christ's estimate.

Only 22 copies of the declaration are known to have survived, of which 19 were previously held by institutions. This copy came to light only recently in a library which had been handed down from Joseph Hewes, of North Carolina, one of 56 delegates who signed the document in 1776. It was sent for sale by John Gilliam Wood,

of Hayes Plantation, Edenton, North Carolina, and was bought by the Chapin Library at Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts.

The library was a distinguished collection of rare American documents but succeeded in raising the money for Friday's purchase with only minutes to spare. Christie's said the telephone call confirming that the library had enough money to buy was received during the auction, with only four lots left to sell before the declaration was offered.

The sale of printed and manuscript Americana totalled

\$476,081, with only 2 per cent unsold.

Meanwhile, Sotheby's in New York held a series of sales of English art and artifacts as a contribution to the "Britain Salutes New York 1983" arts festival. A furniture sale on Saturday totalled \$985,771, with 16 per cent unsold.

Among the top prices was the \$71,500 (£45,687) paid by a private collector for a fine pair of George II carved walnut side chairs by Giles Greendey, of Clerkenwell, dating from about 1740. They were expected to fetch \$60,000 to \$80,000.

The west Midlands

Tories likely to weather the storm

By David Walker, Local Government Correspondent

A month ago councils in the West Midlands clubbed together to seek extra government aid for a region hit suddenly, sharply and probably irreversibly by industrial recession.

Two out of five school-leavers in Birmingham are jobless. A single factory closure in Walsall - Rubery Owen - put 4,000 out of work.

But, in the words of Mr Keith Andrews, the Conservative agent in Birmingham: "Mrs Thatcher has brought about a sea change of opinion. People are not blaming the Government for the high level of unemployment."

Publicly, Labour's view is that the national opinion polls are wrong: canvass returns suggest voters are swinging their way. Privately, regional officials are sure only that Labour will keep what it has: the solid areas of Wolverhampton, Coventry, Stoke and Sandwell (West Bromwich and Smethwick).



LOCAL ELECTIONS

Labour needs a swing of 6 to 7 per cent from 1982's voting figures to get the six extra wards needed for outright control. Given the unemployment, the ostentatious moderation of Labour leaders in the city and the disappearance of the "Falklands factor", Labour ought to triumph.

But there is no such optimism. At best, Labour might gain two seats from the Liberals and force the Conservatives to govern without an overall majority.

If Labour had the wind in its sails, it should take over Dudley and Walsall. In the first, the Conservative council has created opposition by its spending cuts in the schools; in the second, the Tory-led "anti-social coalition" in charge of administration is in disarray. But the position in neither council is likely to change.

CND decry 'smear' by Heseltine

Continued from page 1

Communist Party earlier this year.

Of the five officers and nationally elected members with Communist Party links, three - Professor Michael Pentz, who is one of CND's four vice-chairmen, Mr E P Thompson, and Mr Phil Bolsover, left the Communist Party more than 25 years ago, in 1956 or 1957, as Mr Heseltine's list acknowledges.

Mr Bolsover, aged 75, has just been made a vice-president of CND and no longer has a vote on its council, while Mr John Cox, another communist who Mr Heseltine named is also a vice-president and has no vote on the council, which decides policy between CND's annual conferences.

Mr Roger Spiller, aged 40, a vice-chairman of CND who Mr Heseltine said "is associated with the International Socialists" said yesterday he had been a member of the Labour Party since he was 16, and had never belonged to the leftist group.

Ms Joan Roddick, chairman of CND, said yesterday: "Mr Heseltine's attack is just another attempt to try and smear CND. It appears to be suggesting that there is some kind of conspiracy going on, something could be further from the truth." Letters, page 11.

Christie's St. James's advertisement listing various items for sale, including Japanese works, silver, and furniture, with contact information for sales and the address 8 King Street, London SW1.

Advertisement for a book sale featuring 'The American Declaration of Independence' for £264,423, and other Americana, with details on the sale room and contact information.

Advertisement for a sale room featuring a collection of Americana, including a copy of the American Declaration of Independence, and other items, with details on the sale room and contact information.

Advertisement for Christie's art sale featuring three paintings by artist Jean Francois Millet, 'La Femme au Puits', signed, pasted, 11 1/4 by 8 1/4 in, with details on the sale and contact information.

### Train hit by dislodged kerbstone

Mr Richard Briggs, the driver of an Inter-City train, was in hospital with a fractured skull yesterday after being knocked unconscious in his cab by a 2.5cwt stone slab. The emergency braking system stopped the train, carrying about fifty passengers, after a few hundred yards.

The accident on line from King's Cross to Harrogate, North Yorkshire, happened after a van crashed into Nabgate Bridge, at Riggton, near Harrogate, dislodging a 4ft by 1ft kerbstone, which crashed through the driver's cab as the train went under the bridge at about 60mph.

Mr Ian Firth, the van driver, of Sycamore Avenue, Bradford, was unhurt and none of the passengers were injured.

### Actor faces two charges

Peter Adamson, the actor who plays Len Fairclough in the television serial *Coronation Street*, is to appear before magistrates in Rossendale, Lancashire, on May 9 to face two charges of indecent assault. Mr Adamson, aged 53, married with two sons, was arrested on Saturday and held overnight at Haslingden police station in Lancashire. He was granted bail yesterday and returned home to Bury, Greater Manchester.

### Dispute causes petrol shortage

Fifteen garages in central Scotland have had to close because of petrol shortages caused by a dispute involving 110 BP tanker drivers. The dispute is over the company's occasional use of independent delivery firms. The drivers have gained support from colleagues at other companies, and Shell drivers have agreed not to cross the picket line at Grangemouth, Stirlingshire.

### MP's son accused

Randolph Leonard Spencer Churchill, aged 18, the son of Mr Winston Churchill, MP, is to appear at Croydon Magistrates' Court on July 27 to face a summons taken out by British Transport Police, alleging that he avoided his train fare on a journey between Hayward Heath, Sussex, and London.

### Video death hunt

Detectives investigating the killing of Gillian Adams, aged 14, at Deeping, St James, Lincolnshire, on April 15, are showing villagers a video film to try to gain information. The film, featuring a stand-in, shows her last known movements.

### Radio closedown

Global Radio, an international radio service which has been providing programmes for the blind for the past 23 years, has been forced to close after thieves stole equipment worth thousands of pounds from its studio at Folkestone, Kent.

### Yachtsmen safe

Mr George Shearman, of Chandlers Ward, Hampshire, and Mr Kyle Astbury, of Eastleigh, Hampshire, waded to the shore yesterday after their 25ft yacht was beaten on to rocks and sank in the Solent.

### Memorial to 'H'

A memorial to Lieutenant-Colonel H. Jones, VC, was unveiled in the cloisters of Eton College, his former school, by Mrs Sara Jones, his widow, on Saturday. He died leading an attack to recapture the Falklands.

### Two die in fire

Two women were found dead yesterday after fire swept their home in Charles Street, Blackpool. They were Mrs Elizabeth Wilkinson, aged 89, and her daughter, Mrs Janet Coupe, aged 63.

### Violent end

Robert Manson, aged 37, of Castlemilk, Glasgow, who was jailed for 12 years in 1958 for attempted murder, was found battered to death in a gutter in the city on Saturday.

## Stricter legislation against under-age drinking demanded by JPs' clerks

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Stricter licensing laws to curb the growth in drink-related crimes, particularly among the young, are called for by the Justices' Clerks' Society today.

Under-age drinking is now "so grave that draconian measures are needed to cope with it", the society of 350 chief legal advisers to magistrates in England and Wales says in a paper.

Publicans widely flout the law against selling intoxicating liquor to people aged under 18 or by allowing them to consume it, and yet there are few prosecutions, the society adds.

The link between sales to the young and their subsequent involvement in crime was "too strong to ignore and is an area of grave concern not only to the courts but to the public in general and to parents in particular".

The evidence pointed to alcohol consumption and abuse having risen to such levels that it was having a severely adverse effect on the incidence of crime: there was a demonstrated link day by day between under-age drinking and crime.

Courts daily saw the effect of excessive alcohol consumption in offences of drunkenness, drunken driving, public disorder, assault, criminal damage, dishonesty, burglary and theft. Many of the crimes were

committed by young people after they left licensed premises, with the public house and licensed discotheque having taken the place for thousands of teenagers of the coffee bar and the youth club.

The society calls for a strengthening of the Licensing Act, 1964, to impose strict liability for the offence of selling alcohol to a person aged under 18 or allowing him to consume it.

The present defence that the licensee holder reasonably believes the person to be over 18 should be abolished, it says, because the law is an insufficient deterrent to licensee holders and makes prosecution difficult.

Because of the implications of the measure, however, a system of formal cautions should be introduced, with three cautions giving ground for the cancellation of a licence.

A breach of the law would lead first to a formal written caution from the police. If the caution was rejected by the licensee holder the police could prosecute. If accepted, the caution would be recorded by the clerk to the licensing justices and it would be used in evidence if the holder's licence was contested.

Other proposals are for stricter criteria governing the

granting of a licence, requiring the applicant to prove the need in his area for another outlet. The trend in some areas has been to grant licences almost on demand, the society says.

Licensing hours should remain the same, but there must be tighter control of late-night drinking clubs, with the sale of drink allowed only as an ancillary to the consumption of a proper meal.

The present law, that there must be substantial refreshment available, was uncertain, with many late-night establishments operating as public houses with music and dancing and staying open until 3am with no intention of serving meals.

Licensing justices should have the power to allow children with parents into specified rooms in approved public houses up to 8pm on particular evenings. That could make a major contribution to the education of the young in the social context of alcohol consumption.

Licensing justices should also have control over the running of clubs and the sale of alcohol there. Clubs would have to apply to the justices for a licence.

*Licensing Law in the Eighties* (Justices' Clerks' Society, Magistrates' Court, PO Box 107, Nelson Street, Bristol, BS99 7BD).

## Sales lift Thames's Channel 4 burden

Sales of programmes abroad accounted for about 60 per cent of Thames Television's profits last year and helped to offset the almost "intolerable" burden of Channel Four, it was stated yesterday. In the present year, all the company's profits will come from overseas sales, Mr Hugh Dundas, chairman of Thames, said. The company revealed gross profits from overseas sales of £2.5m for the year ended March 31.

The sales will be crucial in sustaining the company's overall profit at a time when its subscription to Channel Four has gone above £20m and increased rental fees for the Independent Broadcasting Authority are wiping out profits.

Mr Dundas said the company will "willingly undertake the obligation to carry its major share of the cost of establishing Channel Four, but he added: "The burden is greater than had been anticipated."

Thames's pre-tax profit, subject to audit and year-end adjustments, was estimated to be about £3.3m.

The actors' union Equity was not prepared to become a sacrificial pawn in the dispute over payment for actors in advertisements on Channel Four, Mr Peter Plouriez, its general secretary, said yesterday. He told the union's annual

meeting that the union was further apart than ever from its opponents in the dispute, the Institute of Practitioners in Advertising (IPA).

He accused the institute of "using a fight against our members as part of a much bigger fight to break the independent television monopoly on the sale of air time, and consequently to strike a blow against their main enemies, the ITV companies."

A dispute between broadcasting unions at the BBC and independent television intensified yesterday when the Association of Broadcasting and Allied Staffs (ABS) was warned by its general secretary, Mr Anthony Hearn, that the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians (ACTT) was "bent on destroying" it.

Mr Hearn, whose union represents about half the BBC's 27,000 broadcasting staff, said also has members in the IPA and in commercial radio. He launched his attack on ACTT, which represents most of the staff working in independent television and the film industry, at his union's conference in Brighton.

The dispute has been continuing since the ACTT tried to get negotiating recognition for its members at the BBC's Ealing Film Studios. The BBC recognizes only the ABS.

## Childbirth by proxy condemned

By Michael Horsnell

Medical opposition to "womb leasing" by which women are contracted to bear children for childless couples, is expected to grow this week with the publication of a report by the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists' ethics committee.

The report, on *in vitro* fertilization and embryo placement or transfer, is expected to condemn surrogate motherhood, after reports that an American business woman is looking for a London base to establish a scheme to supply babies to infertile couples for £15,000 each.

Mrs Harriet Blankfield, founder of Miracle Program Inc, pays volunteers £5,500 of the fee to carry to term another woman's fertilized ovum.

Further condemnation of the practice, which is not illegal, is expected next year from the Government's formal inquiry into test-tube babies and artificial insemination.

The 16-strong committee of inquiry, chaired by Mrs Mary Warnock, senior research fellow at St Hugh's College, Oxford, will consider womb leasing this summer during its deliberations on *in vitro* fertilization. Mrs Warnock said yesterday: "I would hope to see a law against womb leasing."

## Probation strike attacked

By Peter Evans

Home Affairs Correspondent Lord Harris of Greenwich, president of the breakaway National Association of Senior Probation Officers, has criticized "extremists" who he said were leading Wednesday's planned probation service strike.

But Mr Harry Fletcher, assistant general secretary of the rival National Association of Probation Officers (Napo), which has called the strike, immediately countered, saying: "I wish I knew who these extremists are. I have seen no signs of any extremism. On the contrary, the association is led by people who are of the centre or centre left."

He expected between 50 per cent and 60 per cent of officers to strike. About 1,200 would take part in the London demonstrations and about 3,000 to 3,500 in protests nationally against cuts in trainees' pay.

Lord Harris, who was speaking at the annual conference of senior probation officers in Portsmouth, accused Napo of "other examples of similar reckless conduct". There was, he said, the episode of the Napo banner on

laws, not a group of trade union officers.

By their conduct next week, they would be undermining confidence in the service at a time when it should be regarded as sensible and responsible and able to take on the supervision of offenders as an alternative to custody in prisons, he said: "The breakdown of the system, constantly prophesied, is now a real threat."

During next week's strike, offenders at risk of committing another serious offence might try to contact their probation officers. "What does Napo suggest should be done to help a client who is on parole or life sentence, licence or on probation? I do not think it right for a service responsible for dealing with these offenders to withdraw their labour in these circumstances."

Speaking of supervising politically motivated offenders, Mr Fletcher said there had been a small number on the mainland, mainly involved in trade union disputes, who fell into the category Lord Harris mentioned. Mr Fletcher said: "I mention to see how a probation officer can alter the stereotypically held political views of any individual."

Lord Harris said that Napo leaders must be told that it was for Parliament to make the



Kenneth Hancock with his painting of the Excalibur.

## Tribute to hero of the skies

From Arthur Osman, Birmingham

Special tribute will be paid to a wartime hero this week with the unveiling of a painting of the aircraft in which the Halifax bomber's only Victoria Cross was won.

Mr Kenneth Hancock's picture of the Excalibur was commissioned by former members of 578 Squadron Bomber Command in memory of all aircrew and, in particular, of Pilot Officer Cyril Barton, the captain who died winning the Victoria Cross.

The painting will be unveiled at a preview in Birmingham on Wednesday, to which the Marshal of the Air Force Sir Arthur Harris, the former head of Bomber Command, has been invited.

The picture will be reproduced in unlimited edition for

the new Bomber Command Museum, Hendon, and the RAF Benevolent Fund.

More than 200 Halifax crews, including three who baled out of the Excalibur and became prisoners of war, will attend the preview.

The Excalibur flew from Burn, Yorkshire, on the ill-fated Nuremberg raid on March 30, 1944. Bomber Command suffered its worst disaster on that Thursday, night with 96 out of the 795 aircraft failing to return.

The Excalibur was attacked by fighters near the target and severely damaged. Pilot Officer Barton's subsequent Victoria Cross citation said: "At the height of the battle a signal

was misinterpreted and the navigator, air bomber and wireless operator left the aircraft by parachute."

Pilot Officer Barton pressed on and, released the bombs himself but turning for home, the Excalibur lost a propeller and fuel. He flew for nearly five hours without navigational aids against strong head winds, but avoided heavy defences. He crossed the English coast 90 miles from his base at Ryhope, near Sunderland.

With only one engine working and almost out of fuel, he attempted to land and avoided houses over which he was flying. He died in the crash, but the three crew members still with him survived.

## Dispute threatens gypsy site

By David Nicholson-Lord

Two hundred gypsies may face eviction from one of their few sites near central London because of a long-running dispute involving a Conservative-controlled London borough and the Labour-controlled Greater London Council.

The GLC owns the Westway site in north Kensington and is refusing to renew the lease when it runs out in June. Hammer-smith and Fulham council, which rents and runs the site, says it has surveyed more than a hundred other sites but can find no suitable alternative.

The site lies under a motorway, next to a railway line, and suffers from very high levels of lead pollution. Earlier this year the borough council was ordered by magistrates under the Public Health Act to monitor lead levels every three months.

Three quarters of the travellers are children.

But the tussle over the site forms part of a wider conflict between the GLC and several London boroughs, many Conservative-controlled, over the provision of legal pitches for gypsies. The GLC has mounted a campaign to provide more space because of the number of travellers being drawn to central London as a consequence of the recession.

A report to be submitted to the GLC's ethnic minorities committee this week estimates that there are at least 500 gypsy families camping on unauthorized sites in London and therefore liable to be moved on. There are, by contrast, only 383 official pitches. The Councils have a duty to provide pitches or gain exemp-

tion from the Department of the Environment under the Caravan Sites Act, 1968.

The GLC has offered land to boroughs for the travellers, but says the offer has been rejected. It says it has also been told by Mr Neil Macfarlane, Under-Secretary of State at the Department of the Environment with responsibility for gypsies, that it cannot spend its own money on providing sites.

Westway residents have fought a three-year campaign over the site's health hazards, including accumulations of rubbish, bad drainage, fire risk and vandalized lavatory blocks.

This culminated in February in a series of public health orders against Hammer-smith council. But the council says the gypsies themselves cause many of the problems.

## Volunteers to police illegal rare bird trade

By Hugh Clayton

Environment Correspondent

Almost 200 voluntary inspectors have been chosen to reinforce the one full-time official appointed by ministers to police the registration of rare captive birds. The new system is aimed at ending the illegal trade in wild birds of prey, for which the breeding season is just starting.

Britain is thought to have fewer than 800 pairs of wild peregrine falcons and fewer than 500 pairs of the smaller merlin.

The golden eagle, one of the largest and most handsome of British birds, is down to about 300 pairs, of which all but a handful are in Scotland. One of the very few English eyries is under permanent guard by naturalists.

Wild peregrine falcons can be worth hundreds of pounds each. Breeders have sometimes taken eggs from nests of wild birds, claiming later that the newly born young were bred in captivity.

The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds is involved in about twenty-five prosecutions a year concerning illegal possession of birds of prey, which have the highest degree of protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act.

So far this year four clutches of wild goshawk eggs have been stolen from British nests. The bird, which is more common in Central Europe, is down to between 50 and 100 wild pairs in Britain.

All captive birds of prey must now be registered with the Government, numbered and fitted with an official leg ring which carries the number.

The inspectors, who will be paid £3 an hour and expenses, are expected to witness the ringing of birds. Some are amateur naturalists.

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The police Bill: 1

# Hearing begins today on risks and benefits of injectable contraceptive

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

The public "trial" of the controversial injectable contraceptive, Depo-Provera, begins in London today. It will be the first public hearing on the risks and benefits of a drug to be held under section 21 of the Medicines Act, 1968.

The hearing has been demanded by Upjohn, the American manufacturers, to appeal against the Government's decision to refuse a product licence for the drug's long-term use as a contraceptive.

Decision was taken by Mr Kenneth Clarke as one of his first acts on becoming Minister of Health, against the advice of the Committee on Safety of Medicines.

A panel of legal and medical experts will take evidence for a week before deciding whether the risks of using the drug outweigh the benefits of a contraceptive widely acknowledged to be effective.

If the panel accepts the arguments of the 15 experts Upjohn is intending to call to give medical and scientific evidence its use will be recommended as a long-term contraceptive.

But if it accepts the written arguments produced by the main opponents, the Coordinating Group on Depo-Provera, it will remain licensed for short-term use only, for example to prevent pregnancy after vaccination against German measles.

Under the rules governing the hearing the opponents have been allowed to provide written evidence but cannot appear as independent witnesses. That has angered the coordinating group, which brings together a wide range of women's health groups. The health groups argue that evidence from women using the drug is crucial because many tragedies have occurred through inadequate drugs research.

Upjohn appears to be equally angry that the group has been allowed to give evidence at all. Last week the company published a response to the group's written evidence, dismissing it as "anecdotal case reporting which should not be accorded weight with scientific evidence. Nevertheless, Upjohn also includes anecdotal case histories from satisfied women users of Depo-Provera.

The company acknowledges some of the side-effects of using the drug, but argues that they are acceptable compared with the risks of becoming pregnant.

Evidence collected from 88 women by the group suggests that in addition to disruption of the menstrual cycle and disturbance of the metabolism, using Depo-Provera also carries a risk of cancer. The group is also concerned that Depo-Provera has been prescribed to women who have not been fully informed of the associated risks.

The Committee on Safety of Medicines concluded that Depo-Provera should be approved for women for whom other methods of contraception were inappropriate, but Mr Clarke said that the possible risks outweighed the benefits.

He said the drug might be given to mentally handicapped women who could not give informed consent, and it could be used for women having many abortions.

The medical establishment is in favour of Depo-Provera, both the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists and the Family Planning Association want it to be added to the list of available contraceptives.

Its use has been banned, however, in the United States since 1978, but that decision is being reviewed.

The following are members of the panel for the public hearing: Professor Rosalinde Hurley, chairman of the Medicines Commission at the Department of Health and Social Security; Professor A. Asscher, also a member of the commission; Mr Ian Kennedy, director of the Centre of Law, Medicine and Ethics at King's College London and last year's Reith lecturer; Professor H. Jacobs, consultant gynaecologist; and Professor F. A. Langley, Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecological Pathology, Manchester University.

# Officers' wider powers are at centre of concern

The controversial Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, which gives new, widening powers to the police, will shortly emerge on the floor of the Commons for its final stages before entering the House of Lords. In this three-part series Frances Gibb looks at the Bill in detail and the changes made to it after widespread criticism.

The Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, the main plank of the Government's law and order policy, will bring in wide range of new police powers to stop, search and arrest; new procedures for holding and questioning suspects and a new police complaints procedure with provision for police community consultations.

Much criticized in the Commons for not providing safeguards for suspects' rights to balance the new police powers, it could also receive a bumpy ride in the Lords.

The Bill has come under fire first for what it omits. Based in part on the report of the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure, it omits two of that body's main proposals: an independent prosecution system, separate from the police interrogations. Both are now under review by the Home Office.

The Bill's central concept, and trigger for many of the powers, is the "serious arrestable offence". That is an offence that police, or a magistrate, deem sufficiently serious to justify use of certain powers. After much criticism, the Bill's approach to this has been tightened: there must be



Young men being searched in central London

"reasonable" belief in the seriousness of the offence, backed by guiding factors such as the nature and scale of the offence.

The Bill's first part, subject of most attention, provides powers of stop, search and arrest. Existing police powers, which vary throughout the country, are rationalized and new ones created.

There is a new national power to stop and search for stolen goods or articles adapted for stealing or fraud and for offensive weapons or items adapted for that use. Police

who must identify themselves, give reasons for the search and provide a copy of the search record on request - can search someone reasonably suspected of carrying any of these items.

There is still concern that articles not offensive in themselves, such as a comb, are subject to the powers with potential for friction on the streets.

Powers to set up road blocks, now vague, are defined. A police superintendent (critics want an assistant chief constable) can authorize a week on

reasonable suspicion that someone in the area may commit a serious arrestable offence.

The Bill also extends powers of arrest. Police can at present arrest without warrant only on reasonable suspicion of an offence punishable by five years' imprisonment or far specific lesser offences where statute provides, such as refusal to be breath-tested.

Under the Bill, arrest without warrant is extended to reasonable suspicion of any offence at all where a person refuses to give name and address or the constable doubts those details

and where a summons, which must be the usual procedure, is impracticable. Most statutory powers of arrest without warrant are, in turn, repealed.

But most controversy has centred on powers to search for evidence, particularly that held in confidence. The Bill enables a magistrate to authorize police to search on reasonable suspicion of a serious arrestable offence, for evidence believed to be on the premises which might be produced at the trial.

Where the evidence is held in confidence, police must apply to a circuit judge and the evidence must be of "substantial value" to the investigation.

But after sustained and widespread protests, the Government has substantially limited the scope of these powers. Medical and other confidential records held by "caring professions", and by journalists, are now exempt. Legal records not protected by "privilege" and non-confidential journalistic material will have the extra safeguards of confidential evidence.

In addition, judges can order a search only where there is a real risk that the material will be destroyed and no longer where the holder refuses to reveal it. Such a refusal would be open to contempt of court proceedings. Judges must also balance the "public interest" in disclosure against the police need for the material.

Tomorrow: detention and questioning in police custody.

# Joke complaint by John Cleese upheld

A complaint by John Cleese, the comedian, that he did not make a joke attributed to him by *The Sun* is upheld by the Press Council today.

The newspaper reported that work on a Monty Python film was held up when 120 coloured students refused to stage the Battle of Rorke's Drift in Zulu costume. The paper said: "After the black warriors lay down, the heavens opened and long-legged Cleese leaped about among the extras demanding: 'Which of you bastards did a rain dance?'"

Mr Cleese told Mr Kelvin MacKenzie, the editor, that he did not leap about and the joke was an invention. It could be regarded as racist. But Mr Kenneth Donlan, managing editor, said the report was accurate and the remark was made in frustration, not in a racist way. Mr Cleese referred the matter to his solicitors, who asked *The Sun* for an apology. None was given and they complained to the Press Council.

Mr George Forbes, the reporter, said there were no other journalists with him when the downpour came.

The Press Council's adjudication was: The Press Council is satisfied that Mr Cleese did not use the words or perform the actions attributed to him in the report. It does not agree that the description of those words and actions gave the story a racist slant, or that the story had such a slant. The editor should have published a retraction of the inaccuracies. The complaint against *THE SUN* is upheld.

*Sunday Times* refused to retract a story that De Beers, the diamond merchants, were buying Russian synthetic gem diamonds. It is rejected by the Press Council today, which says that the paper was entitled to stand by its story and had given De Beers a right of reply.

The article, by Edward Jay Epstein, said there was evidence that Russian diamonds supplied under a clandestine deal to De Beers were not mined in Siberia but mass-produced at factories in Moscow and the Ukraine.

Mr A. B. Monnickendam, managing director of A. Monnickendam Ltd, and chairman of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry's diamonds, pearls and precious stones trade section, told the editor the inference that gem quality diamonds were being mass-produced in Russia was pure fabrication. A fortnight later, the paper published a further story, saying that the allegations had been described as ludicrous, fituous and insidious. Mr Michael Grantham, of De Beers, was quoted as denying that the company bought any synthetic gem quality diamonds from any source.

Mr Monnickendam told the Press Council the news item gave the false impression that, since gem diamonds could now be mass-produced, they were almost worthless. He asked for a further retraction or clarification which was refused. Mr Stephen Boyd, chief assistant to the editor, said the paper stood by its story. De Beers had issued only a limited denial.

# Our mantlepiece is beginning to look like Sir Richard Attenborough's.

We're proud to announce British Airways has just picked up its fourth independent award in six months - The Queen's Award for export achievement. It's in recognition of our success in the sale of high technology computer software and telecommunications systems and services.

## British Airways

The world's favourite airline.

# Borough poised to fight urban motorway plan

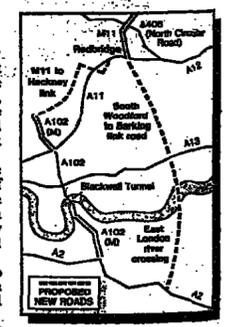
By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

A plan for a new motorway link between Hackney, east London, and the M11 is to be fought by Hackney Council, which fears it will encourage unwanted through traffic and commuter cars into north-east London.

The four-mile motorway, due to be built by 1989 at a cost of about £100m, is seen by the Department of Transport as a boon which will bring vital new life to the declining local economy.

The road is also intended to carry traffic to and from an expanded Stansted airport, and to help to revitalize docklands.

Mr John Adams, a transport planner from London University, who will be giving evidence on Hackney's behalf at a public inquiry this week, said that Hackney's local roads would not be able to cope with the traffic the new road could bring, and the result would be "bigger



jams, lasting far more of the day". The road and an alternative version planned by the Greater London Council would be a massive waste of public money, he said.

# Parachutists hurt in crash on trees

Three parachutists jumping with the Red Devils free fall team crashed into trees when they were blown off course during a charity event at Aldershot, Hampshire, yesterday.

Mrs Elbe Howden was detained at the Cambridge Military Hospital, Aldershot, with a suspected broken pelvis. Mrs Patricia Thomas was also taken there but was released after a check. She had dangled from 40ft for half an hour. The third jumper, Dr David Robertson, the prospective Labour parliamentary candidate for Chester, was uninjured.

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# Reagan to tell Congress of moral duty to stop a second Cuba

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

President Reagan is to make a rare address to a joint session of Congress on Wednesday in an attempt to persuade doubting Congressmen to support - or at least not actively oppose - his Administration's policy in Central America.

It will be only the ninth time in the past half century that a President has made such an appearance and his action is intended to dramatize the Administration's concern at the deteriorating situation in the region.

His address is the culmination of a huge lobbying campaign by senior officials who have been urging Congress to approve the Administration's request for increased military aid to El Salvador and not to blow the whistle on American covert support for right-wing insurgents fighting against the Sandinist Government in Nicaragua.

The campaign has included deep background briefings by Mr William Casey, the head of the CIA, and a guided CIA tour for a small group of Congressmen of the border area between Honduras and Nicaragua where the anti-Sandinist rebels are operating.

The message that the President will deliver will be a simple one. He will argue that Central America is the "front

line" and that the US has a "moral duty" to prevent the proliferation of Cuban-style regimes in the region.

One such regime - in Nicaragua - is already as much as the Administration can stomach. Last week Mr Thomas Enders, Assistant Secretary of State, gave warning of the possible introduction to Nicaragua of modern fighter aircraft by Cuba or the Soviet Union and even Cuban combat troops.

If El Salvador fell to the left-wing guerrillas fighting against Salvadoran government forces then, so the Administration contends, the contagion would very quickly spread to Mexico and to Panama in the south. To prevent this happening, the Reagan Administration argues that it must make the cost of interventionism for Nicaragua and Cuba as high as possible. This means giving increased military and economic support to El Salvador so that it can successfully combat the Nicaraguan and Cuban-backed insurgents. It also involves giving Nicaragua what one official described as "a taste of its own medicine" by encouraging the anti-Sandinist forces, known as *contras*, to sustain their hit-and-run tactics in outlying areas of the country.

However, the President will be met with considerable

scepticism on Capitol Hill where the memory of involvement in Vietnam has not completely evaporated. Some Congressmen, a relatively small minority, believe the US has no business getting involved in the region at all. They argue that the Administration's blinkered determination to see the region's upheavals in East-West terms means that it is incapable of tackling the root causes of the problem - the social, political and economic injustices which has characterized Central America for decades.

A larger group accept the Administration's contention that Central America falls within its sphere of interest, but disagree with the role which the Administration believes the United States should play. In particular they feel US attempts to bolster the Salvadoran Government and its armed forces will be self-defeating unless they are accompanied by pressure on the regime to reach a political accommodation with the guerrillas.

This view is supported by official US assessments that it will take years before the ineffectual Salvadoran armed forces are capable of bringing the present situation under control. Some Congressmen doubt whether this will ever be possible.

However the most contentious issue at present is the covert aid which the US is giving to the Nicaraguan *contras*. This is not just because the assistance is felt to be in violation of the spirit if not the letter of the Boland Amendment (which forbids aid to guerrillas "for the purpose of overthrowing the Government of Nicaragua") but also because it reeks of similar secret operations in South-east Asia during the 1960s. Such small beginnings can quickly get out of hand and culminate in huge US involvement.

Whatever its deep-felt concerns, however, Congress will be cautious in its response and will probably not let the President go away empty-handed. Legislators are aware that if they are seen to be tying the President's hands too tightly, he could lay the blame squarely on Congress in the event of El Salvador being overrun by the guerrillas.

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Winning smile: Corinne Hermes, who sang Luxembourg's winning entry *Si La Vie est un Cadeau* (If Life is A Gift) in the Eurovision song contest in Munich on Saturday night before a television audience estimated at 500 million.

Her song won 142 votes from the international jury, six more than Israel's entry sung by Osa Haza, Reuter reports. Third was Carola Haeggkvist of Sweden

with 126 votes. Britain's entry by the group Sweet Dreams came sixth.

Twenty countries entered songs and among those connected to the Eurovision network for the event was the Soviet Union which had no entry.

Apart from the 500 million viewers in 30 countries who watched the contest, held for the 28th year, the West German organizers said 200 million were listening on radio.

# Turkey lifts ban on political parties

Ankara (Reuter) - Turkey's ruling military national security council yesterday lifted a 1980 ban on political activities, paving the way for general elections promised for this autumn or early next year.

The council published the long-awaited political parties law and a decree regulating the extent of political activity permitted in the official government gazette.

It set May 16 as the date for resumption of applications to form new political parties; but said groups could go ahead with forming new movements before then.

The five-man council, which seized power in September, 1980, after a period of political violence, banned all political parties and activities, promising to return to democracy in spring 1984 at the latest.

Since the approval of a new constitution in a national referendum last November, a military-appointed consultative assembly has been preparing the political parties law for submission to the council for final approval.

The new law, in accordance with the constitution, bars from politics all leaders and top executives of political parties disbanded after the 1980 military takeover. It recommends prison terms for any banned politicians taking part in new parties.

The names of those banned from politics were scheduled to appear in the official gazette within a week and the council would have a power of veto over any of the founders of the new parties until the first elections were held.

The council limited the scope of permitted political activity, banning all written or verbal comments attacking, praising or defending banned parties of members of them.

In its decree, the council also prohibited criticism or debate on any of its decisions, speeches by President Kenan Evren, or the activities of the martial law administration. Those banned from political activity were also banned from expressing their personal opinion on Turkey's past and future political and legal status, the decree said.

The bans on the former political leaders were seen as an attempt by the military to make a complete break with the past. General Evren has been emphasizing this point in recent speeches and asking his people not to follow the lines of the old political parties.

# Brazilians unload arms planes

From Patrick Knight, São Paulo

Brazilian officials began unloading at the weekend light and heavy arms, ammunition, missiles, explosives and a dismantled aircraft from the four Libyan cargo planes impounded in Brazil a week ago. Most of the war material was of Soviet origins but there were also some American arms.

Tight security was imposed as the unloading of three Ilyushins began on Saturday at Manaus, in the Amazon basin, and of a C130 Hercules cargo aircraft at Recife airport. The operation is expected to be completed tomorrow. The Brazilian authorities fear that there might be booby traps on board the aircraft, which were en route to Nicaragua, when they were detained.

Libyan diplomats and crew members refused to witness the unloading of the aircraft.

# Urgent talks plea by Managua

Managua (Reuter) - Señor Miguel d'Escoto, the Nicaraguan Foreign Minister, accusing Honduras of complicity in right-wing insurgency in Nicaragua, has called for direct talks between the two countries "before it is too late".

Early this month Nicaragua announced it was fighting some 2,000 well-armed right-wing exiles who had infiltrated from bases in Honduras in an operation run by the Honduran Army and the United States.

Since then, there has been a spate of warnings that Honduras and Nicaragua were drifting towards open war. Fears of a conflict between Honduras, the closest ally of the US in Central America, and left-wing Nicaragua have spurred fresh diplomatic efforts to bring peace to Central America.

Señor d'Escoto returned on Friday from a meeting of nine Latin American foreign ministers in Panama City, where they discussed the problems of the region and ways of ending the conflicts affecting three of Central America's six countries.



Señor d'Escoto: Talk before it is too late.

He said direct talks with Honduras were a priority.

Although Western reporters have accompanied Nicaraguan exile forces from bases in Honduras to combat areas deep in Nicaragua, the Honduran Government has denied involvement.

In Washington, spokesmen have declined to comment on the extent of US assistance to the right-wingers operating from Honduras, saying it was

established practice not to comment on covert operations.

Señor d'Escoto said the Panama City meeting had noted that some of Central America's problems required a bilateral solution.

Both Honduras and the US have so far rejected bilateral talks on Nicaragua's insurgency and high tension along the border between the neighbours.

A communiqué issued after the talks said they had provided an opportunity for a "preliminary diagnosis" of the region's ills. But it provided no prescription for a cure.

● SAN SALVADOR: the Salvadoran Government has ordered the release of 11 political prisoners detained at the Mariona prison, on the outskirts of the capital, AP reports.

Señor Marion Luis Velasquez, a member of the government human rights commission which coordinated the release, said it was ordered, on Saturday, by the general command of the Salvadorean armed forces.

# Riddle of expelled spy 'who does not exist'

Moscow (Reuter) - Pravda said yesterday that a US vice-consul in Leningrad named as D Shorer had been caught spying and expelled from the country.

A lengthy report in the Communist Party daily said he had been trapped by KGB agents as he picked up material from a dead-letter box in the city.

It gave no indication of when the incident had taken place, and no official called Shorer appears in the diplomatic lists of the past five years.

The US Embassy said staff there had no recollection of a vice-consul with a name like Shorer working in the Leningrad consulate.

A spokesman had no comment to make on the report, particularly as it appeared to concern events which took place several years ago.

The report centred on alleged world-wide efforts by the US Central Intelligence Agency to recruit Soviet citizens as agents.

It appeared intended as a response to Washington's decision last week to throw out three Soviet officials on charges of spying.

The central figure in the report was a Russian named Boris who was said to have been recruited by the CIA, while working as a development expert in Africa. On his return to Leningrad the CIA demanded he continue to provide information; but he confessed to the KGB and then served as a double agent.

Meanwhile, Mr Leonid Zamiatin, a senior Soviet foreign affairs expert, said relations between Moscow and Washington were unlikely to improve while President Reagan was in power.

● ROME: Italy may be preparing to expel about 100 alleged Eastern European and Third World spies named in a dossier drawn up by counter-intelligence services according to the Florence paper *La Nazione* Reuter reports.

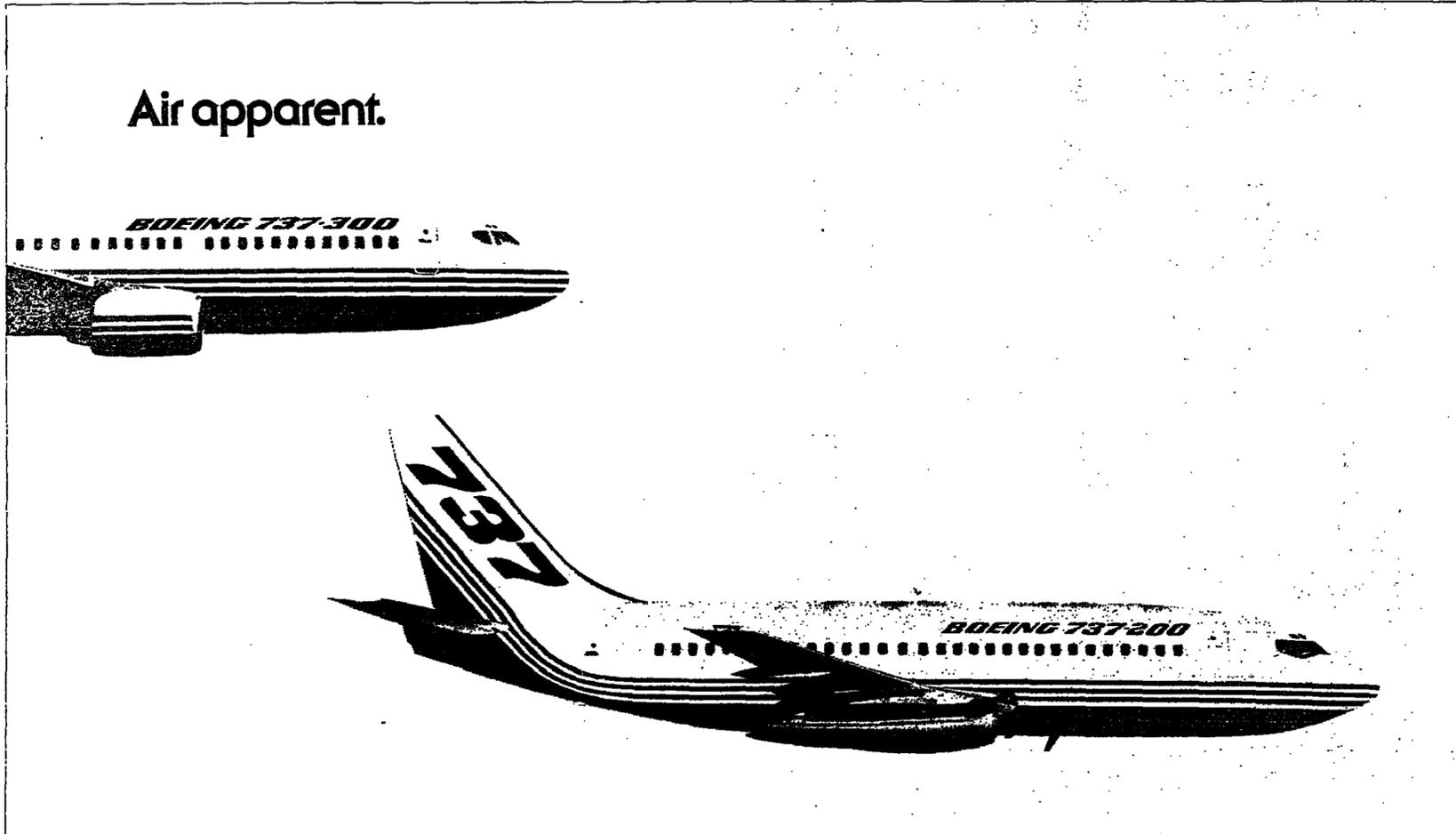
# Rifkind off to Moscow for dialogue

Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, flew to Moscow yesterday on the first ministerial visit to the Soviet Union for five years, for talks aimed at improving East-West relations. He will spend two days in Moscow and two days in Leningrad.

"I want to achieve a number of things", he said. "First to emphasize to them the absolute unity of the Western alliance and the need to ensure a proper defence of the people of the West. Second, to make it clear that we do recognize the Soviet Union has a legitimate right to guarantee its own security but that it cannot be brought about by the subjugation of its neighbours as in Afghanistan. Third, I want to try and to see if there is a possibility of proper realistic dialogue."

Mr Rifkind is also to plead for the release of Anatoly Shcharansky, the dissident

# FLY THE LEADER.



The most popular jetliner in the U.K. today is the Boeing 737. Seven U.K. airlines will carry 12 million passengers in 1983 alone. Forty million have flown this fleet since the first 737 was introduced. Over this period of time the 737 has compiled the best on-time record of any major fleet. Soon the even larger 737-300, with greater fuel efficiencies, more passenger comfort and even quieter performance characteristics will be available. It's one more way Boeing is working to keep air fares one of the world's best travel values.

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# Killer's accomplice to go to electric chair that took 10 minutes to work

From Our Own Correspondent, New York

The seventh American to die in the electric chair since 1976 was put to death on Friday night. It was grotesque. It took three separate jolts each of 1,900 volts over a 10-minute period to kill the convicted murderer, John Louis Evans.

The affair has raised fresh controversy over the death penalty and provoked new calls for its abolition. Mr Russell Canan, prison official and several journalists were at the execution. Evans was wearing white prison clothes when he was strapped into the Alabama electric chair. A skull cap fitted with electrodes was placed on his head.

Mr Canan then appealed to the prisoner commissioner in Holman Prison for clemency from Governor George Wallace and shouted that the penalty was "cruel".

There was an open line from the prison to the governor, but there was no response to the appeal.

The third jolt was given at 8.40pm and four minutes later Evans was officially pronounced dead.

Mr Canan said: "John Evans was burnt alive tonight the state of Alabama... tortured tonight in the name of vengeance and in the disguise of justice."

He added yesterday: "I hope that the method of execution will inspire the complete abolition of the death penalty because ritualized murder is barbaric in any form".

Evans's execution and had already successfully electrocuted 154 Alabama convicts. Evans, he suggested, might have had some special resistance to electricity.

The chair had been inspected every day for five days before Evans's execution and tests showed it was working properly. Evans had previously received two temporary reprieves, the second less than 24 hours before his execution.

A Supreme Court ruling finally cleared the way for the execution on a vote of 7-2 only hours before he went to his death.

Evans, who once demanded his own execution, admitted murder and said at his trial that he would do it again. In a final statement he said: "I have no malice towards anyone. I have no hatred towards anyone."

His lawyers described him on the eve of his death as a man "at peace with himself and ready for anything that comes along".



Show of hands: Supporters greet Chancellor Bruno Kreisky after he had cast his vote yesterday in the Austrian election.

## Protest at Sinai anniversary

# Mubarak issues challenge to Shultz

From Robert Holloway, Cairo

President Mubarak of Egypt threw down a challenge at the weekend to Mr George Shultz, asserting that the American Secretary of State could not consider his maiden trip to the Middle East a success without obtaining a pledge from the Israelis to pull out of Lebanon.

He also brushed aside what looked like an attempt by President Reagan to belittle the importance of the Palestine Liberation Organization, stating that Egypt continued to regard the PLO as the Palestinians' sole legitimate representative.

Mr Shultz is due in Cairo today at the start of a 10 day tour of the region seen here as a last-ditch attempt to salvage Mr Reagan's plan for Palestinian self-determination in association with Jordan.

Mr Mubarak said that Egypt has told the Palestinians to "live in reality" and cooperate with King Hussein so that the US could start its work, but he

rejected Mr Reagan's contention, made at a White House briefing on Friday, that "negotiations don't have to hinge on the PLO".

Speaking at a ceremony in El Arish, the capital of Sinai, to mark the first anniversary today of the end of the Israeli occupation of the peninsula, Mr Mubarak said: "until now, and according to the Rabat summit, the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians."

Mr Reagan blames radical PLO elements for the failure of talks between King Hussein and Mr Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader on implementing the Reagan proposals.

Mr Mubarak said that Egypt has told the Palestinians to "live in reality" and cooperate with King Hussein so that the US could start its work, but he

referred to the local Provincial Assembly, who had asked if he could air "certain issues and certain demands" that he had come for a celebration. "There is no room whatsoever to air any demands. This is not the place," the President said as a heckler shouted: "Our palm trees have died".

Mr Mubarak found the celebrations in El Arish a little more lively than he had expected as some of 300 local people who had gathered to meet him began to protest at the lack of facilities provided for them since Egypt recovered the territory. Because of the heckling Cairo radio broke off its live coverage of the proceedings, but not before the President had been heard to say: "That's enough for the television and the press" and ordered foreign correspondents out of the room.

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## The desert army glad to stay forgotten

From Christopher Walker, El Gorah, Sinai

As we approached the acres of uneven, weed-filled rubble, all that remains of the once thriving Israeli settlement of Yamit, two Egyptian soldiers came running with fixed bayonets on their antiquated rifles pointed menacingly at our stomachs.

It was a sign of the peaceful, almost lazy atmosphere that now prevails in Sinai a year after the final Israeli withdrawal that all they wanted was to be photographed and to practise some elementary English.

Behind, a colourfully dressed group of Bedu children scavenged in the bulldozed remains of the Jewish "dream city", which had obviously remained untouched in the 12 months it Egyptian hands - and where, with a bitter irony, the synagogue is still standing.

The same encouraging lack of tension has marked the first year of the Multinational Force and Observers (the MFO), the experimental peace-keeping army put together by the Americans to monitor the Camp David treaty after Russia had vetoed the idea of a United Nations force.

It is a tribute to the 10-nation force and its Norwegian commander, General Fredrik Bull-Hansen, that in the period leading up to today's first anniversary celebrations it has become known as "the forgotten army" whose activities are rarely reported either in Israel or Egypt.

The smoothness with which the MFO now operates contrasts with the controversy surrounding the birth, with many countries reluctant to earn Arab disapproval by joining and others suspicious of America's motives in using troops from the crack 82nd Airborne Division to form the bulk of its predominant contingent.

The record of the first year of the largest peace-keeping operation outside the auspices of the UN illustrates the underlying viability of the 1979 treaty between Israel and

Egypt despite the frosty relations caused by the war in Lebanon. Although there have been numerous violations of the agreement, statistics supplied to *The Times* show that the overwhelming majority of these were judged by MFO observers to have been accidental.

The 3,500-strong force of soldiers and civilians cost \$200m (£130m) in its first year, and was formed by nationals of Britain - which with 38 men supplies one of the smallest contingents - Australia, Colombia, Fiji, France, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United States, Uruguay and Norway. Since April 25, 1982, the only two injuries have been to American soldiers.

Britain, like most other nations, made an original commitment for two years and the United States will soon try to get this extended. There is unlikely to be much resistance from the men, who spend their off-duty hours in air-conditioned facilities such as the French officers' club (The Moulin Rouge) and the British equivalent, an ersatz pub complete with dartboard and false beer-taps called "The Three Jokers".

The easy-going ambience was summed up by a Fijian private now serving at an observation post on a palm-fringed Mediterranean beach after completing two years with the UN peace-keeping force in south Lebanon. "This is nothing like that," he said with a broad grin. "That was war."

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## Israel holds back on unilateral pullout

From David Bernstein, Jerusalem

The Israeli Cabinet yesterday discussed withdrawing its troops unilaterally to a 45km (28 miles) security zone in southern Lebanon, but did not take a final decision pending the arrival in the Middle East this week of Mr George Shultz, the United States Secretary of State.

The proposal for a unilateral Israeli withdrawal to southern Lebanon's Awali river, which was placed before the Cabinet by Mr Aharon Uzan, has been gaining support as the negotiations with Lebanon have remained deadlocked and Israeli casualties have continued to mount.

Jerusalem is placing considerable importance on Mr Shultz's visit, however, and was not prepared to prejudge the outcome of his mission by taking any hasty action.

But there is a clear feeling that time is running out, and that if Mr Shultz is unable to persuade Lebanon to be more forthcoming on Israel's security demands, some form of unilateral action will be unavoidable.

● BEIRUT: Mr Callaghan, the former Prime Minister, said yesterday that he saw some grounds for hope in the talks on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, and that Mr Shultz's visit might help resolve the situation, Katherine Dourian writes.

Mr Callaghan spoke to a group of reporters before leaving Beirut at the end of his Middle East tour, that has also taken him to Jordan and Egypt.

There existed a procedural framework for a withdrawal, with a lot of detail, he said. "If I am right in saying so, the situation needs no more haste, then Secretary Shultz can do it". Mr Callaghan said, adding that withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon could begin in a matter of weeks.

● HURD'S VIEW: Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, said in an interview published in the Lebanon yesterday the United States should exert more pressure on Israel to withdraw its forces from Lebanon, AP reports.

Speaking to the English-language weekly *Monday Morning*, Mr Hurd said that the US administration should keep up its pressure on the Israelis to withdraw from Lebanon and freeze the building of Jewish settlements on the West Bank. "As we have encouraged them to do".

"We have pressed the Israelis to be more flexible and take more account of Lebanese concerns" in the American-sponsored Israeli-Lebanese troop withdrawal talks, he said.

## Raiders flee Mozambique

Maputo (Reuters) - Mozambican troops intercepted a group of South African agents inside the country last Tuesday and captured a quantity of explosives, the official Mozambique news agency said yesterday.

The agency said troops had stopped the raiders in the Nuanetsi district near the South African border. The raiders, who were wearing civilian clothes, fled when confronted by the Army.

Wellington (Reuters) - Mr Bill Rowling, the former New Zealand Prime Minister, has said he will retire from Parliament at the next general election, scheduled for November 1984. He has been an MP for 21 years and was leader of the Labour Party until replaced by Mr David Lange last February.

## Killer bolt

Melbourne (Reuters) - One player died after lightning struck two hockey teams during a match in Hamilton, south-west Victoria. He was one of 24 people flooded by a bolt of lightning just before halftime in the match.

## Royal birth

Queen Nur of Jordan who gave birth to a girl yesterday in Amman. King Hussein already has two sons by his wife and three other sons and five daughters from previous marriages.

## Colony's future

Hongkong - Sir Edward Youde, the Governor, has confirmed reports that he will take part personally in the continuing talks on the future of Hongkong. He must be patient because the 1997 talks are complicated and all the issues important, he said.

## Afghan amnesty

Moscow (Reuters) - The Afghan Government announced an amnesty yesterday for some prisoners and called on insurgents to surrender, Tass said. No further details were given of the amnesty which marks the fifth anniversary of Russian-backed rule.

## Tehran march

Tehran (AFP) - About 20,000 Armenians marched through the streets here yesterday to commemorate the 68th anniversary of the massacre of hundreds of thousands of Armenians by Turkish troops. Iranian security forces protected the marchers as they paraded.

## Namibia talks

Paris (Reuters) - A UN conference on Namibia opens here today amid growing African impatience over the West's role in negotiating independence for the South African-ruled territory.

## Spain 'turns down' submarine refit deal

Madrid - Spain turned down a \$300m (£193m) deal to refit South African submarines in order to show compliance with the United Nations arms embargo, according to information published here yesterday, Harry Debelius writes.

The report, claiming that Spain's Socialist Government took the decision to refuse the contract within the first two months of taking office, comes in the middle of a nationwide municipal election campaign.

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## Iceland fails to find poll victor

Reykjavik (Reuters) Mr Gunnar Thoroddsen, Iceland's outgoing Prime Minister, yesterday urged political parties to form a majority government. After general elections which failed to produce a clear winner, Mr Thoroddsen, who is retiring from politics at the age of 71, said on radio that Iceland's economic crisis was so severe that it could not afford to have a weak government or fresh elections.

No single party won a majority in Saturday's elections to the 60-member Althing (Parliament), and the composition of a new coalition was uncertain.

Six parties contested the election in which the main issues were an annual inflation rate of more than 100 per cent, a weak currency and problems in the fishing industry.

The ruling coalition of centrists, Socialists and Communists lost four seats, while the opposition conservative Independence Party (IP) gained one to remain the biggest party

Analysts said the most likely combination would be a coalition of Independents and Progressives and even that could be achieved only through tough negotiations.

Since no single party could claim victory, the present Government is not obliged to resign though the analysis said Mr Thoroddsen was likely to step down in a few days. President Vigdis Finnbogadottir would then probably ask him to stay on as caretaker Prime Minister until a new government is formed, they said, and this could take several weeks.

The analysts ascribed the losses of the centrist Progressive Party, which represents small sheep farmers and fishermen, to its weak performance in fighting inflation in Government.

The conservatives led their campaign with a tough anti-inflation programme and promises of tax cuts to stimulate the economy.

Three feminists, representing the first all-woman party to stand in a European general election, were elected with 5.5 per cent of the vote.

Analysts said the most likely combination would be a coalition of Independents and Progressives and even that could be achieved only through tough negotiations.

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ICELANDIC ELECTION			
	Seats	Party	% of vote
Independ Party	23	22	38.7
Progressive Party	14	11	19.7
People's Alliance	10	11	17.3
Social Democrats	6	10	11.9
New Social Dem	4	0	7.3
Feminists	3	0	5.5

## Swiss call time on Hongkong

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

Stung by what they regard as outright provocation, leading Swiss watch manufacturers have taken action to stop a display of watches from Hongkong in premises immediately behind the hall housing the annual European Watch and Jewelry Exhibition in Basle.

A court decision is expected today on the Swiss companies' submission that some of the Hongkong watches are imitations of high-priced Swiss watches with famous names. Some 20 different models from Hongkong were seized by police on Thursday.

At last year's exhibition, the Hongkong exporters were refused display space, but allowed to show their wares privately to prospective customers in a room closed to members of the public. This year the exhibition organizers were under pressure to refuse Hongkong a stand.

Hongkong is now the leading exporter of lower-priced watches, especially quartz ones. Swiss sales of watch components to Hongkong last year were worth \$150m, more than four times the value of the colony's watch exports to Switzerland.

The Swiss action reflects the manufacturers' anger and frustration at the growing number of cheap imitations of Swiss prestige watches emanating mainly from Far Eastern countries, including South Korea and Taiwan.

## Mintoff meets opposition after MPs end boycott

From Our Correspondent, Valletta

Mr Dom Mintoff, Malta's Prime Minister, and Dr Eddie Fenech Adami, leader of the Nationalist Party, have held their first reported meeting in a year after the opposition party recently ended a boycott of Parliament.

The meeting, on Thursday, comes after discussions between the ruling Malta Labour Party and the Nationalists after the latter's members took their oath of office before the House of Representatives on March 29. The house is due to meet again today for its first sitting since then.

The Nationalist group enters parliament after a 15-month boycott to secure reforms in electoral and broadcasting laws. In the last elections in December, 1981, the Nationalists received an absolute majority of seats in Parliament.

After taking their oath of office on March 29, the Nationalist members walked out of Parliament in protest against a debate on Malta's relations with Europe, and the presence of broadcasting staff in the House for a transmission of the debate on all broadcasting media.

## Fanfani seeks to avoid blame

From Peter Nichols, Rome

Senator Amintore Fanfani's coalition Government will almost certainly resign within the week although a formula has yet to be found for allowing a general election without appearing to blame the Government itself for falling apart.

The Administration has been doomed since the Socialists, the second largest partner in the four-party coalition after the Christian Democrats, announced on Friday that they intended to force an election by withdrawing their support.

However, like the other partners, they wish to avoid being seen as solely responsible for the dissolution of parliament. Senator Fanfani himself is understandably angry at the conduct of his principal allies. He was called back to the prime

ministership on December 1, after 20 years, and gave up the comfortable post of the Senate's presiding officer.

Five months later, he is about to lose office but he feels the period was not without success, including a long sought agreement on labour costs, and approval of the budget estimate. He had hoped for further achievements, but they are now denied him. All he can now do is to attempt to defend his Government's good name combined with an effort to arrive at a pre-election agreement between his own Christian Democrat party and the Socialists in the next Parliament. Such an agreement, however, looks highly improbable.

Sensor Fanfani will address the Senate on Thursday about the

## Belgians march against cruise

From Ian Murray, Brussels

Up to 10,000 people braved pouring rain on Saturday afternoon to converge on the little town of Florence, 50 miles south-east of Brussels, to protest about the deployment of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

Just outside the town is the air force base which has been chosen as the site for the 48 cruise missiles, which Belgium has agreed to accept if the nuclear disarmament talks in Geneva breakdown.

## Paris blast

Paris (AFP) - A bomb exploded outside the office of the National Union of Unemployed Police yesterday on the fifth floor of a building in the northern sector of the city. Five people were slightly injured.

## Burning protest

Barcelona (Reuters) - Catalan nationalists burnt the Spanish flag and set fire to a Socialist election kiosk after a demonstration in central Barcelona.

## On Pole target

Yellowknife, Canada (AFP) - Radio contact has been re-established with Ambrogio, a 10-year-old Italian who is attempting to walk to the North Pole. Contact had been lost for five days. He is only 150 miles from the goal.

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Key test for Social Democrats

Portuguese go to the polls today

From Richard Wigg, Lisbon

The Portuguese people vote today in general elections forced on them before time because of the collapse of the centre-right coalition which governed during three years of deepening economic crisis.

Dr Mario Soares, the Socialist leader, ended his campaigning here on Saturday night calling for a "national consensus" to tackle Portugal's economic crisis. But he did not fill Lisbon's largest square.

All the parties stopped campaigning before the midnight deadline because they judged they could not compete with the evening's Eurovision song contest. In an atmosphere of disillusionment with the country's politicians the recently formed "25 of April Association", now grouping about 1,500 officers who took part in the April, 1974, revol-

ution is to open its club premises here today. Its leaders have denied they are waiting in the wings should the elections bring no government strong enough to tackle the nation's problems. But the widespread expressions of gratitude to the soldiers for ending almost 30 years of authoritarian rule indicate Portugal's politicians are now facing a test.

Twists in Poland's politics of food

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Food is high politics in Poland. In the past when food prices have risen, regimes have fallen and sometimes it seems as if there is more political volatility in a meat queue than in the Communist Party Central Committee.

Small wonder then that Polish and Western observers have been both fascinated and confused by the latest twists and turns in the politics of food. Mr Jerzy Wojciecki, the much respected Agriculture Minister, has resigned because of "fatigue". A new anti-inflation programme entails the taxation of farmers. Why? Bakers complain that unless they can raise the price of bread - kept artificially low for political reasons - they will go bankrupt. Rumours abound of a reduction in the meat ration from next year.

What is going on? On the surface the food economy seems to be ticking over adequately - indeed supplies appear to have improved in the past year. Western estimates of grain production suggest that the picture has not radically changed since last year's record crop, thanks to a mild winter and early spring. Based on winter sowings, Poland should produce 19.8 million tonnes of grain compared to 21.2 million last year.

But problems are tucked away behind the figures. The immediate question is how to persuade the farmer to sell more of his produce to the state. Only a small fraction of his grain crop was actually given to the state (and therefore the state shops).

The farmer does not trust the Government and he does not trust the zloty. He has plenty of money at present but nothing to spend it on - there is not enough fertilizer or machinery to soak up his income. The reason why Mr Wojciecki resigned, informed observers say, is bound up with this dilemma. The Government has set itself two main priorities:

Fugitive caught

Warsaw (AP) - The Polish authorities announced yesterday the detention of Jozef Piniar, one of five fugitive Solidarity leaders, who met this month with Mr Lech Walesa, the leader of the banned union.

Senators to step up trade war

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

The US Senate is expected to vote shortly on a Bill which, if approved, would allow the Administration to make use of foreign stocks held in reserve for famine relief as a means of subsidizing commercial food exports by American farmers.

Such a move would signal a new phase in the agricultural trade war which has been brewing between the US and the European Community. Both sides have accused each other of unfairly subsidizing food exports.

The measure is contained in the Agricultural Export Equity and Market Expansion Act, otherwise known as "The Helms Bill" after Senator Jesse Helms, chairman of the Senate agriculture committee, who has been urging the Administration to take a tough line with the Europeans on the issue of export subsidies.

Ethiopia reshuffles ministers

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

Ethiopia's Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC), which has ruled the country since the overthrow of Emperor Haile Selassie in 1974, has carried out its most extensive reshuffle of government ministers and senior officials.

While it is assumed that the aim is to strengthen the government machine, the PMAC has offered no explanation for the changes, or for their timing, but they coincide with recently announced moves to prepare for the drawing up of a formal constitution for a Marxist-Leninist state, in which ethnic and other ethnically distinct regions could have a federal-type relationship. In the latest changes, announced at the weekend, Dr Feleke Edle Giorgis, the former Foreign Minister, was appointed Minister of Information and National Guidance. He was replaced as Foreign Minister by Colonel Goshu Wolde, formerly Minister of Education.

Feminist leader loses extradition fight

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles

Ginny Foat, the California feminist leader, will make her last appearance in a Los Angeles Court today, before being extradited to Louisiana to face murder charges in connection with the death of an Argentine businessman 17 years ago.



Down on the farm: Princess Anne admiring a pear as she chats with Mr Shuji Nojiri at his farm yesterday at the start of her visit to Japan.

Princess's farmhouse tea

Utsunomiya, Japan - Princess Anne visited a farm house near Utsunomiya about 60 miles north of Tokyo yesterday, to have a first-hand look at the life of Japanese farmers.

Difficulties of Maoris given royal sympathy

From W. P. Reeves, Wellington

It was a day steeped in Maori culture and tradition for the Prince and Princess of Wales yesterday when they were entertained at Te Poho O Rawiri Marae in Gisborne.

Under cloudless skies representatives of tribes and schools of the east coast presented haka and action songs on the lawns in front of the carved meeting house. Responding to speeches of welcome, the Prince began with a greeting in Maori, a gesture which delighted the crowd. He went on to talk about the problems of adjustment and adaptability in a complex and technological society, difficulties of special relevance to the Maori people, particularly the young as they moved from traditional rural areas.

"Today we live in an era of bewildering change which makes adaptation to modern conditions extremely hard", the Prince said. "Developments in technology and in industrial methods, together with the spread of urbanization and all that that means, have helped to wrench us from the sheet anchor of our past, from culture and traditional skills and those things which help to provide us with a sense of meaning."

Zia 'sallies forth into political arena'

From Hassan Akhtar, Islamabad

In a bylined front-page news analysis yesterday the editor of Islamabad's only English daily, *The Muslim*, said General Zia ul-Haq, Pakistan's military ruler since July 1977, has embarked on a three-stage political plan leading to his emergence as an acceptable political leader by March 1984.

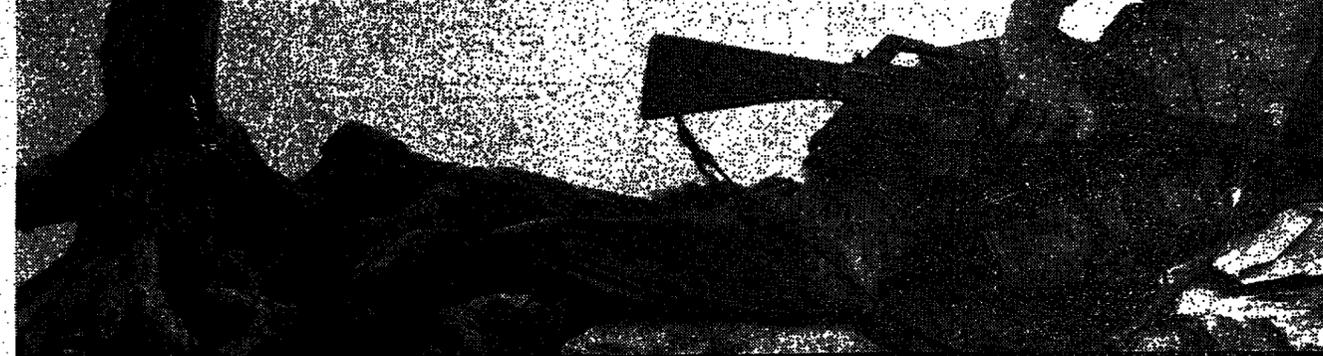
Mr Mushahid Hussain, the editor, recalled General Zia's recent "Civic Jalsa" - another name for restricted public meetings - in the interior of Sind and at Gujranwala in the heartland of the Punjab, and observed: "This is definitely a new style of politics which the President has embarked on after being firmly in the saddle for six years."

"The President seems to be seriously entering the political arena as one of the options available to him in the near future." He said General Zia had decided to "discard the intention to give the country a khaki-coloured constitution - one that would provide a permanent constitutional role for the armed forces in running the country".

Tonight on Channel 4, programmes to make you sit up.



8.00 Henry Cooper's Golden Belt. Our Every watches the best young amateurs fight their way to the top.



9.00 Vietnam. A 12 part documentary that shows both sides of the messy conflict that could have become World War III. It studies the anti-war movements as well as the battles.



10.00 St. Elsewhere. Light relief after Vietnam, a hospital drama with the kind of sick humour to keep you in stitches.

See for yourself on Channel 4.



When applied to sport, the frozen moment of a single photograph can analyse the psyche and anatomize technique. Even the humblest weekend player can learn from Borg's footwork and Mrs King's balance. These words and pictures are from a forthcoming book by Catherine Bell, the editor of *Tennis* magazine, and the sports photographer Roy Peters

# Passing shots

John McEnroe

Wimbledon 1982

McEnroe is improvising a volley. His style is no style. It's instantly recognisable, and as hard to grasp as all those dinks and chips he's always hitting. He dangles the racket, drags the head lower than his wrist, waves it away from his body, jumps at the ball, does all the things you're not supposed to do. McEnroe makes nonsense of the usual geographic descriptions of grips - Eastern, Western, Continental. He holds the racket whichever way he wants. His grip here is a little higher on the racket handle than textbooks would advise, but this gives him extra feel and flexibility - "wristiness". In spite of his vocal aggression, John's always been a gentle player, a deflector of volleys and precise placer of ground strokes. He's 5ft 11in tall and weighs around 165 pounds, but he often gives an impression of frailty. He's prone to injury, a young man whose physical and mental condition are interrelated and finely tuned.



Billie Jean King

Birmingham 1982

If all the tennis players who ever lived were wiped from human memory and only Billie Jean King remained, you could reconstruct from the perfection of her technique the complete competitor. Here Mrs King is running into a backhand volley, her finest shot. Volleys are the heart of

aggressive, intelligent tennis, and no one, man or woman, ever volleyed better than Billie Jean, or ever understood so well the aesthetic and tactical possibilities of this beautiful stroke. Today the arid strategies of topspin have forced everyone back to the baseline and taken away the impulse to move forward.



Martina Navratilova



Wimbledon 1982

Miss Navratilova is on her way out of the Centre Court after beating Chris Lloyd and winning her third Wimbledon singles title.

The flowers are an equivocal intrusion. They remind us that the woman athlete remains a woman first.

Most of her life Martina has been caught in this dilemma, for in every respect but sheer muscle power she plays tennis exactly like a man. Our culture won't give her the freedom to do this unless she makes regular symbolic gestures asserting her femininity. So she dyes her hair blonde and wears make-up.

Once on the tennis court Miss Navratilova must forget all these gestures and try to win through strength and intimidation.

Ivan Lendl

Paris 1982

Ivan Lendl resembles a marionette temporarily detached from the puppet master. He's about to strike his fearsome forehand on the loose red clay of the Stade Roland Garros. Only a man of great strength can hold the racket like this. Lendl's Continental grip almost breaks the wrist coming under and over a high bouncing ball and whipping it with topspin.

Lendl's personality invites persiflage; he's proud and inflexible, a high-checked Slav from the industrial heart of Czechoslovakia. Justice dictates that this sometimes pompously upright youth should be caught by the camera in a most ridiculous position.



Passing Shots will be published in paperback by Frederick Muller on May 26, price £4.95

Chris Lloyd

Wimbledon 1982

Left: Everything is excluded from this portrait of Chris Lloyd. There's no ball, no racket, no sense of place. It's difficult even to say which stroke is about to be played.

Chris is shorn of glamour, nearly the pure athlete that part of her always wanted to be. Her hair's draped down with sweat, her face is boyish. The modest earrings are a gesture to fashion, to the well-groomed modern woman she'll change back into in the dressing room.

Mrs Lloyd looks like herself as a young girl; those wide and steely eyes would fix an opponent and will the victory. For several years almost all women players were afraid of her.

Growing up as a famous person Chris developed a personality at once reserved and sociable, vulnerable and calculating, introspective yet immediately affable. She can express a cynical wit, and in the next breath, a cosily conventional sentimentality.

She likes to be called "Chrissie", an incongruously dainty name for a woman so fundamentally tough.

Tennis is a game of recurring crises - again and again you'll see this fearful look in a player's eyes as the future hangs on a split second.

Above right: Chris invented this backhand drive. Her position calls to mind golf, or cricket. Her balance is perfect - right leg



braced against the body rotation following through high and controlled. Unlike Jimmy Connors or Borg, she doesn't release her left hand at any time during the shot. This is because her whole manner of execution is more static, and there's no room for improvisation in movement. Mrs Lloyd usually dictates the tempo of play so well that she is seldom caught having to change her mind at the last minute, so a gallery of stiffs will show her hitting exactly the same stroke thousands of times. She won many tournaments because her backhand was absolutely reliable; she learned new strokes and different strategies but it was always there to fall back on. Every great champion has a certain way of hitting the ball which is a signature. This is how Chris signed herself into history.

Bjorn Borg



Wimbledon 1981

Above right: Alone, Bjorn Borg changed the way tennis was played during the 1970s. He didn't invent topspin, and he wasn't the first player to use a double-handed grip, but no man had used either of these techniques to such effect. Here, Borg is hitting his two-handed backhand on the Centre Court at Wimbledon. Experts said his style could never adapt to grass, which is slippery and makes the ball bounce low, but Borg won Wimbledon five times between 1976 and 1980, proving that for a man of genius the surface only exists to be subdued.

All Borg's wizardry is in this picture. Precise footwork has brought him a perfect position to

meet the ball early; the high, straight backswing will allow him to hit up and over the ball with heavy spin and good disguise.

His concentration is perfect. Those close-set eyes in a somewhat beaky face give away his secret weapon. Many other tennis players have copied his style; no one can share the rigorous application of his mind. Around his neck and on his wrist Borg wears the gold chains which are obligatory personal adornment for the modern male tennis professional, but on court he is without frivolity, immune to distraction.

Above left: Borg hasn't missed the ball here. He's swung it away and closed his eyes. The power of impact and the need for

balance have detached his left hand from the racket; his legs are caught half way into that step which will bring him around on the baseline to see what's happened to his shot and to prepare for a reply. Although Borg's eyes are shut he's always known where the ball is. This picture shows very clearly the points in Borg's physique which made him the ideal tennis player: broad shoulders, muscles bursting out of his shirt on his serving arm, narrow hips, perfectly muscled legs. In 1982, after 15 years of constant tennis, Borg left the game suddenly. He never publicly discussed his troubles, he never complained. He simply became indifferent. The mastery, the elemental dominance, will never come back.

## The greatest little railway in the West

Great Little Railway Journeys  
8: Paddington to Old Oak Common  
Although only a mile or two in length, the line from Paddington to Old Oak Common runs through some of the most interesting industrial scenery in London. Jos Pinter's Biscuit Factory, the Nu-Quik Tyre Change Depot, The Harrow Road Jeans Mart, Albert Spandau's Wig and Mask Theatrical Second-Hand Exchange - all these line the route, as a memory of Britain's ever-changing role in world affairs. They are all now, unfortunately, closed.

Kingdom Brunel as part of his grandiose scheme whereby travellers could go by train to Bristol, embark on the Great Britain to go to America, and travel on by the world's first all-metal airship, the Royal West, to the town of Brunel, Pennsylvania, which he planned as the world's first steam-powered civic centre.

At Paddington Station, built by Brunel himself, with the help of 40,000 Irishmen, I inquire the platform for the train to Old Oak Common. A friendly Caribbean employee points, and moments later I am sitting in the comfortable purities of a first class carriage, still stamped BR in memory of Brunel Railways.

As we move out of Paddington, so calmly that one scarcely notices it, a voice is heard over the loudspeaker, "Humm. Ha. Yes. This is the guard speaking. This is the 9.15 Inter-City to

### MOREOVER... Miles Kington

Bath Spa, stopping at Reading. Thank you. Yes. Ha."

Many passengers, like myself, start up from their seats at the discovery that we are on the wrong train, and moments later we pass Old Oak Common at about 60 mph. It appears that it is now the custom to announce the destination of the train after its departure, to promote ticket sales among those who are taken hundreds of miles out of their way. But philosophically I sit down to enjoy the scenery of the line which was driven by Brunel with fanatical energy through such suburbs as Ealing, West Drayton and a place whose name I did not catch, but which boasts the Second-Hand Piano Foundry, perhaps built by Brunel himself.

Near Reading I am honoured by a visit from the guard

himself, a Welshman in spectacles who informs me that a second-class ticket to Old Oak Common does not entitle me to sit where I am. Brunel's tremendous eye for detail is not dead yet. I hand over a cheque for £11 and am resituated in the second class, where I take the opportunity of studying my fellow passengers.

They seem to fall into three groups. Those reading the *Sun* newspaper and hitting their children over the head when they become noisy. Those listening to popular music on their headphones, which allow the drum beats to be heard two carriages away. And those business persons studying documents called Export Market Feasibility Studies.

Near Didcot, whose museum now houses many of Brunel's

old engines, a new voice greets us over the loudspeaker. "Hello. Um. This is the Buffet Attendant. The buffet is now open in the middle of the train for the sale of light refreshments, snacks and drinks. Thank You." Immediately, all my neighbours arise and form a queue stretching for three carriages.

At the entrance to each carriage there are automatic doors which open and close at one's approach. The one nearest to me is kept permanently open because a young traveller has placed his rucksack on the spot which controls the door, resulting in the most tremendous draught. I go to engage him in conversation and he tells me with rough good humour what I can do with myself.

We are now going through the most tremendous scenery, which it is just possible to make out through the windows which have been smoked grey and

adorned with dust, no doubt the very same dust excavated by Brunel's men these many years ago. Fields on either side, then more fields, and round the corner, different fields, though very similar at first sight to the previous fields. Great country for field-lovers.

Very soon we arrive in Bath Spa, an ancient country town built by Brunel for the comfort and relaxation of people escaping from London to take the baths, which have now been closed. I enquire of a friendly employee how I should reach Old Oak Common. Why, sir, he says, you must go to Paddington and then change. He indicates a train lying waiting and pretty soon I am aboard and heading for, as it turns out, Weymouth, the seaside town built by Brunel.

Coming Soon: Great Little Railway Journeys 9: Weymouth to Old Oak Common, via Manchester.

### CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 45)

ACROSS:

- Eucharist taker (11)
- Fest drink (7)
- Number relationship (5)
- Boy (3)
- Month dividers (6)
- Region (4)
- Lubricant container (3,3)
- Among (4)
- Additional sign (4)
- Band (6)
- Large clear (4)
- Fling (4)
- Female (3)
- Dwelling place (5)
- Small rodents (7)
- Anxious condition (11)

DOWN:

- Oleaginous tree (5)
- Sound enhancer (4)
- Christmas (4)
- Stiff paper (4)
- Normal (7)
- With matching sides (1,1)
- Sun and planets (5,6)
- Number system (6)
- Turf (3)
- Firm glass (6)
- Tedious (7)
- Pamper (3)
- Death notices (5)
- Prophet (4)
- Preparer for publication (4)
- Acid (4)

SOLUTION TO No 44

ACROSS: 1 Shrimp 5 Momma 8 The 9 Whistle 10 Dodge 11 Kave 12 Put into 14 Thence forward 16 Perfume 18 Also 21 Croft 22 Uthale 23 Rep 24 Leary 25 Tenancy

DOWN: 1 Sewn 2 Rega 3 Mother country 4 Steep 5 Mediterranean 6 Madonna 7 Adenoïds 13 Atypical 15 Ear hole 17 Enrapt 19 Sams 20 Dewy

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.



PROFILE: Iris Murdoch

Crusading in a fantasy world

Harry Kerr



Life and works

born Dublin, July 15 1919
educated at the Froebel Educational Institute, London;
Badminton School, Bristol;
Somerville College, Oxford.
Her books:
1953 Sartre, Romantic Rationalist
1954 Under the Net
1955 The Flight from the Enchanter
1957 The Sandcastle
1958 The Bell
1961 A Severed Head (play, 1963)
1962 An Unofficial Rose
1963 The Unicorn
1964 The Italian Girl (play, 1967)
1965 The Red and the Green
1966 The Time of the Angels
1968 The Nice and the Good
1969 Bruno's Dream
1970 A Fairly Honourable Defeat
1970 The Sovereignty of Good
1971 An Accidental Man
1973 The Black Prince
1974 The Sacred and Profane Love Machine
1975 A World Child
1976 Henry and Cato
1977 The Fire and the Sun
1978 The Sea, The Sea
1980 Nuns and Soldiers
Her plays:
1970 The Servants and The Snow
1972 The Three Arrows
1980 Art and Eros
Her poems:
1976 A Year of Birds

FINDINGS

A weekly series reporting on scientific research: EXPLORATION

Adudadus do very nicely in Greenland

Along the cold fringe of East Greenland, any young Briton is likely to be known to the locals as adudadus. The term, which is entirely complimentary, dates back to the British explorer Gino Watkins, who hunted among the ice floes in these parts, introducing himself to the locals with a formal "How do you do?" The greeting was turned quaintly into a noun and has stuck ever since. Since Watkins's day (he was drowned after falling out of his kayak), there have been a number of adudadus from the British School of Exploration Society and other expeditions undertaking projects and exploring the same magnificent arctic wilderness for bona fide scientific reasons.

The other day, as my dog team pulled to a panting halt in the centre of a sealing village north of Angmagssalik, I met a group of wind-bronzed young adudadus led by Mr Ray Ward, economics teacher at Kingston Grammar School. They had been out on the far glaciers and snow-choked valleys for several weeks measuring the depths of snow to discover the potential for hydro-electric schemes.

It must have been clear to them that lifestyles have changed in Greenland since the innocent days of Gino Watkins, and the honest Greenlander might now reply "Not very well, thank you" to his polite adudadu. Brigitte Bardot and a host of other conservationist-minded folk have, they feel, ruined the international market for seal skins, which is the mainstay of many a local economy in Greenland. Alcoholism is a severe problem, and in a community where rifles are as common as walking sticks, the murder rate is climbing alarmingly. There is some political pressure to return "to the old values", but the era of the video, of smart fashion and the cordless telephone is not easily displaced.

Taking to the air

A new way of exploring hostile ground covered by ice and cut by fast-flowing rivers will be tried out this summer by an expedition that plans to combine the merits of canoes and micro-light aircraft. An international team, led by Mr Paul Vander-Molen, a British research engineer and widely experienced canoeist, is to make a south-to-north crossing by following the ice-free of the Asija volcano and a fast strip down the wild waters of the river, shooting a 178-foot-high waterfall by attacking the canoes to the undercarriage of the micro-light aircraft. The nautical will become the aero-nautical; Mr Vander-Molen confidently declared. Finance for the project is coming from Britain and France, and films will be made.

The explorers will arrive in July at the point on the Iceland coast where the first settlers set foot in AD 877. From a lake in the centre of the glacier, kept from freezing by geothermal warmth, the powered hang-glider, fitted with floats and flown by Mr Gerry Breen, will survey the surface of the glacier, while cave explorers penetrate beneath the ice. Then, following a narrow channel, the team will descend into the crater of the Asija volcano and a fast strip down the wild waters of the river, shooting a 178-foot-high waterfall by attacking the canoes to the undercarriage of the micro-light aircraft. The nautical will become the aero-nautical; Mr Vander-Molen confidently declared. Finance for the project is coming from Britain and France, and films will be made.

With alpine-style

K2 may rank as only the second-highest mountain in the world, but it has the reputation of being by far the hardest of the 14 8,000-metre peaks to climb. No British expedition has ever succeeded on it, and no one has managed to make an "alpine-style" ascent. Doug Scott's strong nine-man team has set out, sponsored by the Mount Everest Foundation and the British Mountaineering Council to achieve both these aims. "It is very steep, remote and unquestionably a harder proposition than Everest," said Scott, who should know, having climbed Everest by its south-west face and taken part in 17 Himalayan expeditions, including two attempts on K2.

Formation diving

Beneath the hotels and pleasure palaces of Grand Bahama lies an exquisite, flooded labyrinth known as the Lucayan Caverns, home of the rare Sponges, Lucayanites, a crustacean thought to be extinct 250 million years ago. The caverns are to be the target for an expedition of cave divers which will include Mr Rob Palmer, of Bristol, who is expert in the exploration of the flooded "Blue Holes" in the Bahamas. The expedition is approved by the Grand Bahama Government. He described the caverns as "incredibly spectacular", with "pristine, under-water formations that will be vulnerable to any haphazard or careless exploration." It is only about 60 feet down; five miles of passages which have not been completely explored, filled with the most beautiful limestone shapes. The Bahamas National Trust, however, rightly banned anyone from going into the caves. "With the rapid spread of interest in cave diving, the trust is concerned that the fragile environment could be ruined. The expedition will plot the caverns and suggest a suitable management plan." Ronald Fair

Iris Murdoch publishes The Philosopher's Pupil on Thursday.

It is her twenty-first novel. Her first Under the Net was published in 1954. The Sea, The Sea (1978) won her the Booker Prize for fiction.

First we were to meet in Steeple Aston. Her place. Then we were to meet in London. My place. Next, there was the question of a French trip. Not, for me, unfortunately. Finally, we compromised on Salisbury. By kind permission of Mr and Mrs Bayley's hostess for the weekend, the widow of a distinguished artist.

Iris Murdoch, married John Bayley in 1956. He is Warren Professor of English Literature and a Fellow of St Catherine's College, Oxford.

I was sorry to miss Steeple Aston. In particular, the romantically wild garden through which John Bayley draws paths with a lawn mower. I would have liked to see for myself the greenhouse wherein sits the tank in which Iris Murdoch luxuriates, watched over by a classical bust.

Water is a pervasive theme in many of the Murdoch novels. In early books such as The Bell a lake casts an almost magic presence over the action. In The Sea, The Sea, it is even more central. In The Philosopher's Pupil much of the action, including the ghastly denouement, takes place at a once Roman spa.

As it turns out, the house in Salisbury is built, English cottage turned Venetian palazzo, right over the deep waters of the River Avon. Professor Bayley regrets that they have not yet swum there. But the regret is tinged by confidence in the future. Sitting above the fiercely swirling water, Iris Murdoch looks a very pretty person. Huge bright blue eyes and child-like complexion. A china cat.

She wears a blue and white blouse with a frill. Not the expected philosopher's uniform. Iris Murdoch was for 15 years a lecturer in Philosophy at St Anne's College, Oxford. She has published three books of philosophy: Sartre, Romantic Rationalist, The Sovereignty of Good and The Fire and The Sun.

Two informants had tried to give me a descriptive preview. One had suggested someone "kindly, like a philosopher and not at all like a wicked author." The second saw her a perfect reflection of her novels, "like a character out of Hieronymus Bosch - the very nicest character." On the whole I am inclined to agree with the first estimate. Though it must depend on one's image of a philosopher. The Philosopher of the new novel is a man; John Robert Rozanov. He has, in his creator's words, "despaired of philosophy." "Who could fathom Plato's mind? Unless one is a genius."

philosophy is a mug's game.

There were, not even any books any more. All the books were inside him now. Even the familiar act of reading had been taken from him. It had been his fate, not to be interested in anything except everything. If he could live another hundred years, could time reverse its sense and lead him gently into a precious clarity? As it was, he saw through every notion that he had ever had; the 'insights' won by a sustained asceticism appeared to him now as so much rather nasty stuff which he had made up out of nothing. Artists have beauty and nature at their side, but a philosopher must contain his world inside his head until... it be unified, clarified... until he can become a god... or else perceive that all is nothing.

THE PHILOSOPHER'S PUPIL, p.130

The words echo Miss Murdoch's reported view that philosophy is almost impossible to do. The Iris Murdoch who sits above the waters of the Avon denies any relationship to her tragic catalyst. (The only character Miss Murdoch admits to drawing

Unless one is a genius, philosophy is a mug's game

from life is the very human dog in her latest book.) Philosophy is difficult, she admits. Particularly her sort which does not divide the intellect from the will. Much recent philosophy sees things of the intellect as "clear and hard and factual" while the will and the emotions are "peripheral and unclear" and that is where the religious instinct is presumed to lie. She says rather regretfully, "I've gone along my own road. I'm really very separate now from Oxford philosophers, which is a pity in a way... The excitement of discussing philosophy has passed out of my mind, nor out of her books, nor even, as a matter of fact, entirely out of her life. In November, 1982, Iris Murdoch gave the Gifford Lectures in Edinburgh with the title "Metaphysics as a guide to Morals".

It is inevitable that any discussion with Iris Murdoch on philosophy soon leads to what would generally be called a discussion of religion. Having discovered that I am "croyant" a certain freedom seems to enter her conversation. She does not believe in God, "a personal God", which is why Buddhism has such an appeal for her. She does believe in "spiritual change". Christ is no more than a prophet. But the Christian mythology is, in her opinion, very important as "a mode of understanding". The religious dimension is essential. Here she bewails the lack of religion in China and, indeed, in England now. She cites as very dangerous the modern notion "that good and evil can be blurred" and that we should learn to accept the dark side of our natures. She says that "the absolute difference of good and bad" is almost a definition of religion. She pictures human beings "stretched out between these things. So one's always in movement."

To me this brilliantly describes the effect her novels produce. The characters seem to walk on a tight rope, with only darkness below and no particular end in view. Yet sustained by the very act of staying on and, as Miss Murdoch says, constrained to be always in movement. Our conversation, therefore, moves to the novelist. Though in a sense any attempt to separate novelist and philosopher is artificial. But first there is an interruption in the form of a cheerful John Bayley appearing out of the rain. He has just bought an excellent tweed cap which his hostess later reveals as a product of the Bayleys' favourite shop - "Good as New". We stand up to stretch and peer admiringly at the soaring confidence of the Salisbury Cathedral spire.

Humblly offering the information that I have written one novel to rival hers in length and another inspired by the story of Anna Karenina, I am rewarded by an encouraging "Well done!" Novel writing, it is clear, is a matter of constant hard work and hard thought. Inspiration is another matter altogether and cannot be profitably discussed.

"Hard reflection" is the way she describes the early planning stage for a new novel. By the time this stage is over, every chapter is created in note form, every character moulded. And, as a crowning nod, given names. Characterization and the shifting relationships between a fairly large cast of characters are the meat of Iris Murdoch novels. She likes "a wide lens", distrusting the novelist's tendency to concentrate on one or two characters whose point of view thus dominates the whole work. The Philosopher's Pupil, for example, although pivoting on the relationship between master and pupil, also moves its axis on to other characters. Indeed, the book is some way forward before it becomes clear that George, the pupil, has no worthwhile existence outside the sphere of his teacher, John Robert Razanov. And it is only gradually that John Robert himself takes command of the centre of the stage. Other themes, notably the death of one child set against the continued existence of his cousin, are allowed to seem more important than they turn out to be. Again, a kind of delaying tactic which goes counter to most modern writing, in which an immediate impact is sought.

But this is part of the Murdoch game. The eye of perception alters continually, subtly. There are tricks, red herrings. Even the God-like author does not get it right all the time. A described action may be modified by the word "probably". Besides this, the flow of the story is often interrupted by a narrator. Miss Murdoch says this is to make it easier to do some moralizing and also to give another perception to the story. The Sea, The Sea is notable for an entrancing opening section which is immediately denied: "I had written the above, destined to be the opening paragraph of my memoirs, when something happened which was so extraordinary and so horrible that I cannot bring myself to describe it."

With such teasing in mind, it is interesting to hear Miss Murdoch talk admiringly about the virtues of the "straightforward" novel. My suggestion that her novels are as straightforward as an eel is countered with the advice that "There are a hundred ways to tell a straight tale". And it is absolutely true that a cold-blooded analysis of most of her stories (very difficult to achieve) will reveal a surface narrative which could be in the old Boots lending libraries. However, she has chosen to uncover the underside of her stories, the dark secrets and obsessions which motivate the characters. This is where the oddness that people pick out as the Murdoch characteristic comes from. "The drama of the human heart" make the central matter of her books, she says. And the human heart is notable for its passion for secrecy.

Much of what she uncovers is, unsurprisingly, sinister and frightening. Iris Murdoch's preoccupation with the battle between good and evil ensures

that there are always unpleasant figures hardly rising above the ever-threatening darkness below. Yet there is hope too. The struggle continues. Battered and bruised, the human spirit fights on.

In simple terms of readability, Iris Murdoch has two great gifts. She has a superb ear for dialogue, treating her conversationalists like dualists wielding words like rapiers. Backwards, forwards, in and out. It takes a supple mind to bring off several pages filled with nothing but the spoken word. The other gift is the unfashionable one of description - both of geography and character. She is not afraid of adjectives and will sometimes use a whole row of them without self-consciousness. "Earlier Alex had again seen the pretty vixen reclining while four fluffy milk-chocolate brown cubs with light blue eyes and stubby tails played tig on the lawn"

THE PHILOSOPHER'S PUPIL, p.423

This visual concern was doubtless why The Bell was chosen to be turned into a recent television serial. And, indeed, why it worked so well, despite the very untelevsual psychological complications of its characters. Broaching the subject of description with Miss Murdoch, I am met with a lovely smile and "I like descriptions. I like places."

Our own visual imagery has now included a swan on the river, hailed in a friendly way by Iris Murdoch as "Old boy". This for some reason reminds me of the subject of children. The Bayleys have none. "Alas!" And Iris Murdoch was herself an only child, enjoying a "perfect trinity of love" with her mother and

father. Elsewhere she has said that her lack of siblings led her towards creating characters. Her fictional child - they usually come one at a time - is a powerful being, possessor of a secret greater even than the adults. This might be a product of Miss Murdoch's own solitary childhood imaginings, or of a lack of familiarity with the more ordinary, loud-mouthed variety parents learn to treat with contempt.

Raising the subject, I am answered by the unarguable point that "the entry of a child into any situation changes the whole situation". Besides she admits cheerfully to enjoying creating children and "to having a very nice child" in the book she's writing at the moment. Yet again, I'm struck by the gleam of excitement. Another book in progress, more creation. More reaching to something beyond the every day. Art, in her view, is one of the best ways of getting to the meaning of life. True art, that is, good art. For, as Plato pointed out, art can be a terrible trickster...

But before we return inevitably to "religion and morals" - Iris Murdoch's own summary of her major concerns - I want to stay with the everyday a moment longer. What are her views on politics, for example, and the changing role of women? It sounds terribly dull, even to my

father. Elsewhere she has said that her lack of siblings led her towards creating characters. Her fictional child - they usually come one at a time - is a powerful being, possessor of a secret greater even than the adults. This might be a product of Miss Murdoch's own solitary childhood imaginings, or of a lack of familiarity with the more ordinary, loud-mouthed variety parents learn to treat with contempt.

There are a hundred ways to tell a straight tale

argument, conversation was always the hallmark of the Oxford don. Perhaps it still is. The conversation of ideas is unfortunately rare among my contemporaries. Soon we move from the sex of priests to the more general question of spiritual belief. Excitement rises, the core of the matter probed more and more fiercely until in a haze or words and ideas I hear Iris Murdoch cry, "Christ is real! Christ is real!" John Bayley looks somewhat anxious, feeling, possibly, that the statement is open to misunderstanding. But I presume to see what she means.

Christ is real for her in the way a work of art is real. During the interview she had said, "I believe we live in a fantasy world, a world of illusion. And the great task in life is to find reality." Christ's story is one way of arriving at the truth which Miss Murdoch perceives as a religious sense. In her dramatic words, both philosopher and artist are present. It confirms my belief that, whatever the individual strengths or weaknesses of this year's Murdoch offering, the novel has seldom had a more original, more energetic or serious practitioner.

I am also reminded with astonishment of the warning of a friend who had sat next to Iris Murdoch at a dinner party. "She doesn't speak. She hums."

Rachel Billington

THE TIMES DIARY

Bloods up

This week's issue of The Field suggests that Michael Foot may have raced off after a false scent when pledging his party to ban hunting. It reports a debate attended by more than 100 trade unionists at Huddersfield Friendly and Trades Club. Proposing a motion to fight any party that tried to drag field sports into politics, G Woodrow catalogued trade union involvement in the Colne Valley Beagles. "One of the ex-Masters, Keith Brook, AUEW shop steward, huntsman P Wood, Nupe, whippers-in C Ridsdale, AUEW, M Fitton, Nupe, on the committee K Vickerman, Textile Workers' Union, T Reast, Fire Brigades Nupe, myself, AUEW... Master of Mink Hounds, G O'Brien, Nupe, huntsmen and whips from the unemployed." Woodrow's resolution was passed, unanimously.

Bolt from the blue

That the right-wing historian David Irving should question the authenticity of the Hitler diaries occasions no surprise. In a recent issue of The Bookseller his publishers, Macmillan, re-advertised his offer of £1,000 to anyone who could provide documentary evidence to refute any statement in his book Hitler's War. If the diaries are accepted, the money must be solely at risk.

Singalongakiri

Dame Kiri to Kanawa goes pop this week with a recording label all of her own. Her single, released this week with the catalogue number KANA-1, is culled from her classical album, Songs of the Auvergne, which has climbed higher in the LP charts than any previous Decca Classical release. It is currently at No 57.

What's in a name?

There could be some nominal confusion over the new issue of The Fiction Magazine. It has a story entitled "Outward Journey" topped with an etching of a departing train. It is by Peter Parker. Not that Peter Parker: this one is a writer who was a contributor to Gay News. Then Clive Sinclair makes two contributions: one is an interview feature, the other a gift of £3,000 sponsorship. Not the same Clive Sinclair, though. One is the young novelist and literary editor of Jewish Chronicle. The money is from Clive Sinclair of the microchips, and very welcome it is since the Arts Council has drastically cut the magazine's grant for the coming year.

Lacklustre

Britons, you fail to fire the literary imagination. The verdict is Anthony Burgess's, voiced in his Afterword to The Heritage of British Literature, to be published next month. In a survey of post-war writing Burgess says Britain produced nothing to compare with America. There are no British writers to compare with Bellows, Mailer and Gore Vidal. Braine, Waugh, Sillitoe and the 1950s new wave were not "a true literature of revolt", though he does have guarded praise for such Commonwealth writers as Doris Lessing, V. S. Naipaul and Patrick White. The trouble generally with the English novel was the lack of anything to write about, he postulates. "I myself had to go to Malaya to learn how to write fiction."

Architect Peter Benton tells me that a copy of the Building (Third Amendment) Regulations 1983 which he recently purchased was three pieces of paper six inches by nine and a half, costing £1.25. "I think," he says, "my next set of building regulations will have to come from the Japanese."

Chew choice

I have it from the British Food Export Council's latest bulletin that coffees are much in demand from Israel, the West Bank, and the Gaza Strip. The Israelis like them dried, which must be tough, and the people in Gaza prefer them in decorated tins. The Lebanese, in contrast, crave more whisky, and who can blame them?

Nitpicking

Mike Scott wrote to his local (Bletchley) DHSS requesting a new national insurance card and enclosing a cheque to cover seven self-employed stamps. He has so far received the following replies, in order: the new cards; a note acknowledging receipt of his letter; a receipt for the cheque; and a note asking the name and number of the person whose card is to be credited with the sum. He has replied, and is expecting quite a lot of correspondence shortly.

When Susan Baker gives her next concert, at the Fairfield Halls on May 3, there will be a new concert among her score of violins. It was fashioned by a Sicilian prisoner of war held in an African camp during the last war. Baker was given it by an elderly fan who worked in a music shop and who paid £2 for it out of sympathy when the shop manager turned away a woman anxious to sell. She says the instrument is beautifully made, but being all hard Malawi wood does not resonate as well as traditional maple and pine. John Bunyan, Baker reminds me, made a tin fiddle during his imprisonment, and it is still to be seen in Bedford Museum. Naturally Baker has a tin fiddle of her own. It is made of two Spanish olive oil tins and an Australian beer can, carries a seal of purity, and "makes a fine oleaginous sound". PHS

Bernard Levin: the way we live now

Don't jump, Denis, don't jump!

During the Mau Mau rebellion in Kenya in the 1950s, there was much talk, usually after the ladies had left the room, of an oath taken by those admitted into the inner ranks of the insurgents. The Mau Mau oath, so the story ran, was of such unseemly and obscene barbarism in what its swearers pledged themselves to do, and was accompanied by acts of such frightful bestiality as part of the ceremony, that it put the inmates beyond the furthest limits of civilization, and left them ready to do any act of darkness required of them thereafter, so entirely dehumanized were they by their participation in the grisly rite.

It has often occurred to me since that there are parallels for the Mau Mau oath, even in our comparatively genteel political process, in the form of actions which, once taken, leave the taker unable to find any good reason for refusing any subsequent demand made upon him, however unthinkable it would have been only a short time before.

I am in blood Stepp'd in so far that, should I wade no more, Returning were as tedious as go o'er.

I have argued in the past that the Suez affair of 1956 was the Tories' Mau Mau oath; the shameless, unqualified, naked lying on the part of the Government - to Parliament, to the country, to the press, to the United Nations, to the Americans, to Nato, to the troops themselves - severed a tenuous but real link with principle that until then had survived all the exigencies and necessary compromises of politics, and in doing so robbed Britain of Conservatism and then British politics in general (without Eden there could have been no Macmillan, and without Macmillan there would have been no Wilson) of something that has never been subsequently restored, though in recent years Mrs Thatcher has shown some sign of meaning what she says and vice versa.

All of which brings me to Mr Healey. Whenever the election takes place, and on whatever grounds it is fought, he will be the key figure in the Labour campaign. Mr Foot is a burnt-out case, taken seriously by nobody on his own side or the other; Mr Shore's attempts to produce a coherent and realistic economic policy for his party have succeeded only in reinforcing the truth of the well-known computer-programmer's acronym GIGO ("garbage in, garbage out"); Mr Wedgwood Benn is the figure whom the other Labour



Labour in turmoil, as seen by Cummings in the Daily Express last week

leaders will conspire to pretend does not exist; Mr Merlyn Rees needs no such conspiracy, for he doesn't exist, nor is it necessary to invent him; Mr Silkin - but I think I had better stop here, lest I should say something we would all regret.

Mr Healey, however, is real, intelligent, skilled, forceful and almost ready. I say almost. "Oh, the little more, and how much it is! And the little less, and what worlds away!" For Mr Healey has a decision before him, and it is no light one. He has to decide whether he is going to take his own Mau Mau oath.

Some say that he has taken it already, that he is forsworn beyond redemption. I think not, despite some ominous evidence; but his decision cannot be put off much longer, nor concealed once taken. The nature of the decision he faces is obvious. Is he going to reject his party's policy of unilateral nuclear disarmament, which includes not only giving up our nuclear weapons but expelling our Nato allies from Britain - or is he going to stomp the country telling lies? I put it as bluntly as that because there is no third choice for him, wriggle as he may. If Mr Healey says he believes that Britain ought to disarm on her own, he says that which is not true, for he does not believe it, and no amount of

drawing attention to the small print in the draft manifesto (so full of weasel words, incidentally, that it might have been written by Sir Harold Wilson himself) will save him. Mr Healey believes in unilateral disarmament; he believes that unilateral disarmament is not, as CND falsely claims, a step towards that goal, but the negation of it; he knows that the inevitable consequence of Britain's abandonment of nuclear defence is our ultimate withdrawal from Nato, and he believes that we should not withdraw from Nato. In short, he believes that his party's policy is dishonest in conception, wrong in principle and disastrous in effect, and to assert that this is what he believes it is not necessary to bug his pillow-talking; everything he has said and done for 30 years puts it beyond argument.

Now he stands on the cliff edge of his personal doom. Once he jumps, Newton will do the rest; once he begins to say he supports his party's policy of unilateral disarmament, the Mau Mau oath will take irreversible effect, and he will be indistinguishable from Mr Hattersley. Mr Hattersley, after all, is no more in favour of his party's nuclear policy than is Mr Healey, but neither is he in favour of cannibalism, yet he will support both the one and the other without the smallest disturb-

ance to his equanimity if he thinks such action will bring him closer to the attainment of his political ambitions.

And is Mr Healey to step into the same mire, to insist, for the same ignoble reason, that black is white, hot cold, treachery loyalty, surrender resistance, war peace, falsehood truth? I was in the hall at Scarborough when Hugh Gaitskell promised to fight and fight and fight again to reverse his party's disastrous commitment to nuclear surrender, and I watched those who thought like Mr Healey applaud that speech, while Gaitskell's enemies - who were, and are, Mr Healey's enemies and this country's enemies - sat with their arms folded. The policy was reversed, and Mr Healey played his part in its reversal. Nothing in principle has changed since then, save that Britain's commitment to Nato and its policy has become more important, and her abandonment of her commitment has become concomitantly more dangerous.

Mr Healey, of course, has not abandoned that commitment. The question is whether he is going to pretend that he has, whether, that is, he is going to cross a river which, for his character as an honest, honourable and patriotic man, will be not the Rubicon, but the Styx.

David Watts, in the first of a series, reports on the rag-tag army fighting communist insurgents in the Philippines

Purging the peasants as if Vietnam had never been

Davao, Mindanao  
Torches bobbing in the darkness, four boys walked through the tropical night. From the roadside came a stream of machine gun fire. One was killed immediately. The three others lay wounded.



A gun-toting Filipino woman who is a member of the rag-tag anti-communist forces

As a jeep pulled up to help them, the gunman waved the driver away. "We'll take them to hospital", they said. But they never got there. The following day their bodies were found stabbed to death after a night in a "safe house" used by the Philippine Constabulary. The boys had been out frog hunting.

Soon after, the agent alleged to have led the killers shot three men in broad daylight in front of a school in the provincial town of Tagum. After representations he was reluctantly arrested, only to be released within two weeks.

Mindanao sees a concentration of the effect of Manila's unwillingness to rein in some of its more corrupt elements and its concentration on development of a kind which pays little heed to local needs. Earlier this year, nine battalions of troops were brought in to fight the NPA.

Regular units, notably the marines, have earned a good reputation with the local people for correct behaviour. When one marine unit prepared to pull out of a provincial town recently the mayor begged them to remain and burst into tears at the thought of being left to the mercies of the Constabulary and the undisciplined Civilian Home Defence Force, a rag-tag force recruited from local Barrios armed with American M16s.

struggle is the last resort for us, but we use arms only against the manipulators".

Ironically, the NPA man learned fundamental western rights from an American teacher; for seven years from 1971 he was a guerrilla in the hills before taking up political duties. He is engaged and is buying a house with a bank loan, but sees nothing inconsistent in that. "Filipino-style communism", as he calls it, "has a little bit from Mao and a little bit from Marx". He insists that the NPA is largely self-sufficient, acquiring most of its weapons from the armed forces, but receiving some financial aid from "friendly nations". The NPA is at the start of a three-year build-up of military pressure in the south.

At any one time there are thought to be about 7,500 guerrillas under arms throughout the country, about 1,200 of them in Mindanao.

Support for them is often through fear. They have to live off the people, even collecting their own taxes, and can offer little, except some hope for the peasants that one day things will get better. The guerrillas seldom last more than five years, then either disease or a bullet gets them. That has not deterred dozens of well-educated university graduates from joining their ranks.

In Mindanao, the communists do not have to search for rallying issues; most are created for them by low wages and government policies which force more and more peasants off their lands in favour of agribusiness interests.

Charles McKean

Denmark Hill for the salvation line

Straddling the south London railway, Denmark Hill station was a glorious 1866 vintage Tuscan masterpiece. As such, it was part of British Rail's inconvenient heritage in a part of London where heritage is not the first concern of the inhabitants.

The first concern - after unemployment, blight and lack of housing - lies just across the road from the station, sternly fronted by the commanding statues of General and Mrs Booth frozen in full flight: it is the Salvation Army training headquarters. The second concern is King's College Hospital and the Mansel, spreading inconspicuously like a tumour through this part of the metropolis. The third is Nunhead cemetery, a few moments along the line.

In the early 1970s, Denmark Hill station retained considerable vestiges of its former glory. The booking hall was a veritable palace; there was fine ironwork, brickwork, glazed arcades, a good booking office, a stationer's shop, a grand, long-case clock, and some original timber fittings. Little by little, British Rail let it go. The clock stopped; then, vanished; the stationers closed; the timberwork remained unpainted and rotted; some was sawn off; broken windows were sealed with hardboard; rubbish collected on the embankment, and puddles on the platform.

Day by day commuters witnessed the accelerating consequences of neglect. By 1978 the station's condition had reached such a state that it was selected to represent London in the national Facelift competition organized by The Architect magazine (now defunct).

carved stonework and patterned brickwork, and the upper parts of the walls. The rump was sealed off, clearly destined for a journey to the goods yard in the east.

The Camberwell Society, on being told by a BR public relations spokesman that they should, instead of complaining, "put their money where their mouths are" to pay for the difference between a modest station and the restoration of the old, promanaged the streets collecting money.

They opened an appeal which raised £4,000 from local people. Jeremy Bennett, the society's chairman, aided by Jack Jones (former TGWU general secretary) and Terry Jones (former Monty Python) then headed the appeal over to the Southwark Environment Trust, which would become the agent in further restoration, together with the cheque for £4,000 duly blessed by Sir John Betjeman.

Enter Sir Peter Parker, with an environmental panel from BR. Perhaps the local initiative could extricate BR, quite literally, from a hole, by taking on responsibility for the station building. Negotiations took a year, at the end of which the Southwark Environment Trust had an option of a 40-year lease on the building, a beneficial occupier, and an interesting pattern of financial contributions: £34,000 raised by itself through collections and private charities; £56,000 from the Historic Buildings Council for the restoration of a listed building; £20,000 from GLC; and a grant from British Rail to match the total pound for pound (probably still cheaper for BR than the costs of demolition and rebuilding).

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

FIRMNESS PAYS AT COWLEY

The return of industrial strife to the Cowley factory of British Leyland was taken in many quarters as the most convincing evidence yet that the economy was truly on the mend.

off a few minutes early at the end of each shift?

Here the company has gained a victory. It seems to have persuaded the union leaders that it is not going to withdraw its demand, that all its employees must work for the full time for which they are paid.

too have some honour for the proposed peace. What management has agreed to is the creation of a joint committee which will examine the state of industrial relations in the plant with the specific purpose of finding out what has gone wrong at the plant.

Whether or not this is desirable depends on whether both sides can be trusted. Management must not use it as an excuse for weakness; unions must refrain from being mindlessly obstructive.

That said, it is surely in the interests of both sides to try to move forward along this path so that the resolution of this conflict does not merely fertilize the seeds of the next one.

But if this strike at Cowley is a symptom of a much deeper discontent - and this seems to be the case - then dealing with the symptom cannot count as a total victory, unless there is a parallel attack on the basic disease.

Here too there appears to have been a change, a concession by management which, though outwardly not significant, is enough of a breakthrough for the union leaders to feel that they

Motive for attending Prague conference

From the Chairman of the National Peace Council

Sir, Your leader, "The peace of Prague" (April 21), was unworthy and a confirmation that disagreement on important issues has given way to enmity of spirit which vitiates mutual understanding and reconciliation.

To assume malign intent or manipulative wizardry is somewhat presumptuous (although bandwagon-jumping is not unknown) merely by those whose own political preferences do not encompass an urgent or constructive approach to disarmament issues.

A phenomenon like CND might be expected to provoke curiosity and sober analysis rather than denunciation but even quite reputable critics, such as the Bow Group, have failed to see the opening of the peace movement to get hold of the real facts, on which credible opinion should be based.

For anyone who knows people like Joan Ruddock or Bruce Kent, or who has witnessed the dedicated energy of their colleagues, the insinuations and attacks on their integrity are incomprehensible and deeply disillusioning.

The peace movement is not interested in "one-sided disarmament". It is interested in initiatives which would start the disarmament process moving after 35 years of fruitless, multilateral negotiations.

Had we been invited we would have given serious consideration to sending an observer to Prague as we did to the World Peace Council's conference in Warsaw in 1977.

This body, like so many commentators here, has failed to comprehend the nature of the non-aligned and independent peace movement and its concern for harassed counterparts in Eastern Europe.

Thieves abroad

From Frau Reinhard Marks

Sir, A note of warning should be sounded not only to Britons planning to visit Seville (letter, April 16) but also to diplomats having to live in London.

On April 9, when I returned from a visit to the local library in the afternoon, thieves had visited our small, fully furnished, fully serviced flat in London, SW1.

All my jewellery, was stolen, my money, my diplomatic passport, my bank cheques and savings book, my luggage keys, my alarm clock, crocodile handbag, cassette recorder

Trade with Japan

From Mr James Y. Bourlet

Sir, In dealing with Japan, British interests differ greatly from those of other EEC members.

Primarily, this arises because Britain's "comparative advantage" lies in "invisibles", whilst that of Germany and the other members lies in manufactures.

The EEC Commission stance here in Tokyo is to emphasize visible trade deficits (arguing for Japanese export restraints, higher prices in Europe and increased penetration for manufactures into Japan)

But despite the involvement of the United Nations Organization in the quest for a political solution, there is no indication that Mr Andropov wishes to reverse the policy of his predecessor.

Tempting myth of party manifestos

From Lord Alport

Sir, As all political parties are in the process of producing their manifestos for the next election, it is an appropriate moment to try to dispose of the myth of the manifesto.

The manifesto of any party is at best a statement of its aspirations in the event of its being returned to power and at worst an attempt to flatter the people most of the time. It is not a commitment to any detailed policies, nor does it entitle a future government to carry out every item in its manifesto regardless of current public opinion of the changing character of the national interest.

The myth of the manifesto was given some substance - strangely enough - by the late Lord Salisbury's doctrine that the Conservative majority in the House of Lords would not oppose in principle any legislation coming to it from a Labour government with a majority in the House of Commons, provided that the measure had been embodied in its election manifesto.

I suspect that Lord Salisbury was

Minister and shares

From Lord Cockfield

Sir, In the House of Commons on March 30 Mr Dennis Canavan, MP, sought to introduce a Bill to prevent any takeover of Anderson Strathclyde plc by Charter Consolidated.

From the Director of Voluntary Service Overseas

Sir, We were interested to read Professors Bauer's and Yamey's views on aid and development published in Monday's issue of The Times last week (April 11).

Engangered species?

From Mr Christopher Ward

Sir, As Fleet Street is never at its most accurate when reporting its own affairs, I would be obliged if I could correct errors in various reports about my recent departure from the Daily Express.

In camera

From Mr H. Justin Evans

Sir, In 1957, with a colleague, I gave evidence to a select committee of the House of Commons as a representative of a national voluntary body.

Sotheby's 'synergy'

From Mr Michael Valley

Sir, When Geraldine Norman described (April 15) Sotheby's as using the term "synergy" to explain the perceived lack of understanding in the proposal by Mr Cogan and Mr Swid, she quoted Webster's definition: "combined action or operation (as of muscles or nerves)".

But despite the involvement of the United Nations Organization in the quest for a political solution, there is no indication that Mr Andropov wishes to reverse the policy of his predecessor.

Motive for attending Prague conference

From the Chairman of the National Peace Council

Sir, Your leader, "The peace of Prague" (April 21), was unworthy and a confirmation that disagreement on important issues has given way to enmity of spirit which vitiates mutual understanding and reconciliation.

To assume malign intent or manipulative wizardry is somewhat presumptuous (although bandwagon-jumping is not unknown) merely by those whose own political preferences do not encompass an urgent or constructive approach to disarmament issues.

Whether or not this is desirable depends on whether both sides can be trusted. Management must not use it as an excuse for weakness; unions must refrain from being mindlessly obstructive.

That said, it is surely in the interests of both sides to try to move forward along this path so that the resolution of this conflict does not merely fertilize the seeds of the next one.

But if this strike at Cowley is a symptom of a much deeper discontent - and this seems to be the case - then dealing with the symptom cannot count as a total victory, unless there is a parallel attack on the basic disease.

Here too there appears to have been a change, a concession by management which, though outwardly not significant, is enough of a breakthrough for the union leaders to feel that they

Had we been invited we would have given serious consideration to sending an observer to Prague as we did to the World Peace Council's conference in Warsaw in 1977.

This body, like so many commentators here, has failed to comprehend the nature of the non-aligned and independent peace movement and its concern for harassed counterparts in Eastern Europe.

Thieves abroad

From Frau Reinhard Marks

Sir, A note of warning should be sounded not only to Britons planning to visit Seville (letter, April 16) but also to diplomats having to live in London.

On April 9, when I returned from a visit to the local library in the afternoon, thieves had visited our small, fully furnished, fully serviced flat in London, SW1.

All my jewellery, was stolen, my money, my diplomatic passport, my bank cheques and savings book, my luggage keys, my alarm clock, crocodile handbag, cassette recorder

Trade with Japan

From Mr James Y. Bourlet

Sir, In dealing with Japan, British interests differ greatly from those of other EEC members.

Primarily, this arises because Britain's "comparative advantage" lies in "invisibles", whilst that of Germany and the other members lies in manufactures.

The EEC Commission stance here in Tokyo is to emphasize visible trade deficits (arguing for Japanese export restraints, higher prices in Europe and increased penetration for manufactures into Japan)

But despite the involvement of the United Nations Organization in the quest for a political solution, there is no indication that Mr Andropov wishes to reverse the policy of his predecessor.

SOUTHERN EUROPE TURNS PALE PINK

April 25 in Lisbon: the day of the red carnations, when the young officers of the Armed Forces Movement overthrew the half-century-old dictatorship, opening the way to independence for Portugal's African colonies and to democracy for Portugal itself.

Democracy is not mainly to blame for economic troubles which Portugal shares with the rest of the world. But elected governments have not been notably successful in managing those troubles.

The Democratic Alliance, in power since 1979, has been steadily disintegrating since the tragic death of its leader, Dr Francisco Sá Carneiro, in the air crash of December 4, 1980. Its

situation has been compared to that of Spain's Centre Democratic Union which collapsed last year while still in office, and was kept alive on a kind of political respirator just long enough for Señor González's Socialists to win the election.

There are differences, though. In Spain the UCD had governed continuously since the first post-Franco elections. The Socialists were a new, untried force, still carrying with them a great many hopes for change even though they were careful to campaign on a very moderate programme.

The Democratic Alliance, in power since 1979, has been steadily disintegrating since the tragic death of its leader, Dr Francisco Sá Carneiro, in the air crash of December 4, 1980. Its

ings about the gravity of the country's economic position and the years of austerity that lie ahead.

The most probable outcome seems to be a centre coalition led by the Socialists and joined as junior partner by the Social Democrats, the leading party in the outgoing Government.

The same is true of the early general election which the Italian Socialists seem intent on forcing in their country, despite the opposition of their own elder statesman, President Pertini.

A BLEAK ANNIVERSARY

Soviet plans to enforce "celebration" parades in Kabul on Wednesday to mark the revolution five years ago which installed a pro-Soviet Marxist regime are threatened by Afghan insurgents.

Within months the Khalq party ousted its Parcham rivals and took sole control. Attempts at progressive reforms continued, with women gaining full legal rights, for example. But trying to implement agrarian reform by crude restrictions on individual land holdings showed a complete lack of understanding for the complexities of Afghan peasant farming.

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marriages - and any marriage of a girl not yet sixteen. The crushing debts of the poorest peasants were cancelled, and usury was abolished. Much-needed agrarian reforms were promised.

The "white man's burden" was an acceptable attitude for many enlightened people in the last century, but even then the Russian Empire was not an attractive example of imperialism. The present Soviet version would be particularly repugnant in a devout Muslim country, even if it were not being imposed by force of arms.

Five years of leftist and Marxist-Leninist rule might have brought some progress to backward Afghanistan. The coup d'état which overthrew President Daud on April 27, 1978 installed a coalition government opposed to "feudalism". It banned forced

generations even after the fighting stops.

The Soviet invasion of December 1979 certainly ensured that the Kabul regime would remain an obedient Soviet puppet. But it could not put an end to the vicious factional strife among the Afghan Marxist-Leninists, and it certainly guaranteed that in the minds of most Afghans the regime was damned as the mouthpiece of a hated alien invader.

The governments of the West and the non-aligned countries must redouble their efforts to persuade the Soviet leaders that much more is to be gained by withdrawing their forces than by reinforcing them.

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THE ARTS

Donald Pleasence, long the odd man out among our leading actors, tomorrow appears as Dr Johnson in BBC1's controversial *The Falklands Factor*. Interview by Bryan Appleyard

The personification of uncommonness

Donald Pleasence gazed into the pale spring light of Albermarle Street, a hint of madness in his eyes. Suddenly the bald head swivelled clockwise-like in response to the movement of a waiter in a far corner of the room. The poor minion scuttled away. Most of this did not happen. It should have done but it did not. Pleasence in the flesh is not at all sinister, displays very few signs of madness and only swivels at the request of the photographer. Indeed he is evidently a little impatient with the very word "sinister". "I'm a kind of lovable figure really. I'm loved by middle-aged women. They're my fans. When men stop me in the street for my autograph it's always for their wives, who must be about 50."

But, whether he likes it or not, the latter half of Pleasence's career has been marked by sinister roles, odd characters and, failing that, people under pressure to the point of madness. Nothing could have more completely made the point than the television ads for Pills - "the odd lager". It was not ever thus. In the late Fifties he was everybody's idea of the common man, a role he played month after month in the live television dramas of the time. Happily he recalls those interminable travelling salesmen and the days when directors used to cry "Let's get Pleasence for the ordinary bloke!" But even as he hankers after the commonplace he exposes his anarchic streak: "Actors have much more control in live television. Millions of people watching and you can do anything. I used to have this fantasy that I would go home in the middle of a play and turn on my set to watch my next entrance - I knew that nobody was going to come on." He unleashes his wheezy chuckle, his most characteristic sound apart from the sudden, unnerving swoop into a whisper which punctuates his conversation.



Pleasence: "I'm a kind of lovable figure really. I'm loved by middle-aged women. They're my fans..."

But, after the dramas, came the television series *Armchair Mystery Theatre* of which he was host and occasional star. The public attached the name to the face and the face to an air of mystery, to a sense that something rather strange was going on. But it could not simply have been the effect of casting. At the age of 18 Pleasence left his first job as a booking clerk at Swinton Station in Yorkshire - "my parents had influence". He told the station master he was off to become an actor. Finding this very odd the railway company sent in a high-powered auditor to discover if he had been selling bogus first-class tickets and was attempting to abscond with the proceeds. The label "odd" was stuck on early.

Labelled or not, he is now an eminently bankable property. Stage parts appear to be available whenever he wants them and he travels continually to play in a steady flow of films. Now he is in Mexico working on *Frankenstein's Great Aunt Tilly*. "I only make odd films, that's the point. If they made interesting films then I would appear in interesting films. But the fact is that only horror movies are made at the moment. This at least is a funny horror film and I'm quite looking forward to it." With a little prompting he drifts into a happy reminiscence about *Cul-de-sac*, the Roman Polanski film in which he portrays a nice guy driven mad by his wife and friends. "I was watching a couple of films I'd rented from the video shop round the corner, and I thought films have got so complicated. They're all shot like commercials - your nose, your glasses and so on. And I thought how wonderful to see a film like *Cul-de-sac*. The essence of that film is what

you read into it, not what the director puts into it by way of fancy cutting. It was a straightforward film in the sense that it could have happened - like *Waiting for Godot*. The weirdest things are those which bear a resemblance to the truth." *The Falklands Factor* - Don Shaw's play to be shown on BBC 1 tomorrow - bears a very close resemblance to one truth and a slightly more distant similarity to another. The first is the invasion of the Falklands by the Spanish in 1770 and the second is the invasion by the Argentinians in 1982. The BBC is running it as a *Play for Today*, the first historical drama to appear in the slot. Pleasence plays Dr Samuel Johnson, who was persuaded by the Prime Minister, Lord North, to write a pamphlet against war with Spain.

Johnson at the time was struggling with poverty and the fear of madness, not to mention a vigorous hatred of the pro-war writer Junius, the scribe Who Supported Our Boys. "I think it's very important to remember that when Johnson was doing the pamphlet on the Falklands he thought himself to be on the verge of insanity. It was a genuine fear so far as I can tell from the books I've read..." - he swoops into the whisper "...but how do you know about history? He didn't have any money, never had any money, just worried all the time about what was his place in the world and whether he'd made a terrible mistake." Pleasence's thoughts on the great Doctor have produced a performance which is startlingly at odds with the

Television Ill-starred scenario

James Galway's *Music in Time* is the title of a good popular introduction to music published jointly by Mitchell Beazley and Channel 4. On the cover, in smaller type, it says "written by William Mann". In coffee-table television spin-offs the real author counts for less than the star who lends his glittering name.

*Music in Time* the series (Channel 4) is a big international co-production for which Mann acts as "music consultant". Someone else contributes a "scenario", and Galway pops out like a jack-in-the-box to add what the enthusiasm to the proceedings. Yesterday, while the cameras ranged over choristers, candles, carvings, crucifixes and more choristers (the scenario?), Galway piped up with little remarks designed to prove that medieval music is not really frightening at all. One wished he would either pipe down, or else get his own pop-out and play it. The musical juxtapositions were indeed interesting but what this eye-glazing programme desperately needed was some of that genuinely infectious enthusiasm which Mann brings to the book. But that, alas, would not have been permitted by the scenario. I have not yet caught up with Jane Glover's *Orchestra*, which BBC1 are running at roughly the same time, but I have not missed a minute of BBC2's *Masterclass*. The pedal markings Beethoven wrote are not there for nothing. Whoever ignores them is committing a crime," said the guru apropos a noted trouble-spot in the "Tempest" Sonata. "If you feel something you shouldn't interfere by knowing it." The tuneless growl and almost spastic facial expressions with which he accompanies his own playing somehow reinforce the impression that he is right in there among the mysteries.

Dance Oasis of sensitivity

Contemporary Ballets Paris Opéra/Théâtre de la Ville

The big hit with most of the public in the Soirée de Ballets Contemporains at the Paris Opéra was John Alvey's *Les Bord du précipice* about the destruction of a pop-star musician through adulation, sex and drugs. Across town at the Théâtre de la Ville, Karole Armitage has been astonishing audiences of the Opéra Ballet's Experimental Group (GRGOP) not only by the violent energy of her dancing but by the rock-concert volume of her music.

worn with a huge cloak or trails a scarlet ribbon trailing behind. After the opening, he is scarcely ever alone, fans, pushers and a host of other attendants flock the stage. The music, a mixture of modern styles in a recording ("As falls Wichita, so falls Wichita Falls") by Pat Metheny and Lyle Mays, is restless, with an edgy pulse, but there is something *déjà vu* about the whole piece, its evocation of the Sordid Sixties rather empty and obvious. The energy and glitz of the dancers explains the popular enthusiasm, especially for Patrick Dupond, infinitely knowing and blatant as he (Charles Jude, in another cast, lacks confidence in his own hip-wriggling), and Eric Vu-An as the rising star who eclipses him in the hectic finale - definitely a name to watch.

Antony and Cleopatra Young Vic

The school parties packing into the Young Vic to see their set book are greeted by a Voytek set of baroque splendour that seems rather to herald a performance of *All for Love*. I hope they will not be put off. Keith Hack's production is as successful a demonstration as I have seen of blending and inventing styles and periods. A headless heroic statue (just as apt for this hero as for *Lorenzaccio*) dominates a flight of steps down which a cascade of crushed and gathered cloth-of-gold spreads from its torso to cover the forestage. Antony's classical breastplate and tan leather trousers (impudently planted with a *illy up front*) sit comfortably beside the imitation of Veronese in Caesar's and

Enebarbus's military costumes and a featherweight lavender tulle confection for Cleopatra which she could have worn to a first night at Covent Garden.

There is much more light and shade in this language than most of the cast seem to be aware. The sense of histrionic danger, risking a really big effect (I know schools audiences do not help, sniggering as they do at the sight of a snake), is missing too; and it matters in this play more than most.

Since I last saw him, Keith Baxter (Antony) has become smartly crop-headed and has acquired a fine throaty sonority, invaluable for this old warrior, as well as a beard like the Ghost's in *Hamlet*, "a sable silvered". He gets away with some splendidly bitch business, swinging his tall Queen of Egypt (Judy Parfitt) into the air for "Here is my space... the nobleness of life is to do thus" and departing from Sextus Pompeius's drinking session hoisting Octavius (Brian Deacon) in one hand and his host in the other. That is fair, at least,



Keith Baxter's old warrior, with Jeffery Kissoon

But first, something completely different and no less original. The other creation in the programme at the Opéra itself was a work lasting half an hour for only two dancers and a pianist. The music is eight of the 12 Etudes for piano by Debussy, excellently played by Georges Pludermacher. The choreographer is Andrew de Groot, who first won attention with his work for Robert Wilson's operas but lately has made ballets as a freelance and for his own group.

The dancers were Wilfride Piolet and Jean Guizerix, husband and wife stars of the Opéra, who have long been interested in using their prodigious classical technique for contemporary ends. De Groot says he has tried to make the work an equal collaboration of dancers, choreography and music; there are set and free passages, and the relation of dance to music is different in each.

*Novelle Lune* starts with solos, gradually building a relationship between the two dancers that makes the most of their remarkable rapport, so that communication sometimes occurs right across the huge stage, and they even seem mutually aware without needing to be able to see the other. A décor (by de Groot) of deliberately artificial-looking plastic clouds is brought into the action, descending and rising again; two doves also take part at one moment.

The action is an extraordinary mixture of natural movement and ballet technique, building on Piolet's strong feet and Guizerix's powerful jump, also the remarkable control that enables both to accomplish the most delicate gradations of effect, as subtle and varied as the music. Physically, to sustain such movement so long and accurately is a tour de force, but equally impressive is the emotional quality they convey.

This work was an oasis of quiet, sensitive and absolutely gripping artistry between Glen Tetley's highly rhetorical *Voluntaries*, which began the bill, and Alvey's new work that ended it. Perhaps it is not surprising that some people left the theatre at the intermission while others were only just arriving (it was there the day after the premiere, and word-of-mouth spreads quickly).

*Au Bord du précipice* is a wild extravaganza that never lets up for a moment. The character called simply He has an opening solo in a white suit (the jacket worn open to reveal a bare chest), then changed to black-leather. His wife, his desire and drugs are all represented by Sheila in a series of increasingly revealing nights, sometimes

RPO/Mennhin Festival Hall

The "Sold Out" sign was up on Friday night when the RPO's President and Associate Conductor (not to be confused with any of the five other conductors who at present hold titles with this orchestra) made a rare appearance. The name of Yehudi Mennhin draws the crowds whether he is doing what he does best or whether he is conducting. I am not such a spoilsport as to suggest that any concert which involves his musicianship could be less than an exalted experience, and in fact his account of Beethoven's "Pastoral" Symphony was a warm-hearted, enjoyable one. The RPO's leader did much of the work, translating Mennhin's affectionate gestures into directions which the orchestra could follow. If the conductor never quite seemed

sure whether he was beating in two or four or just encouraging with a generally circular motion, he at least set apt speeds and only a couple of times pulled them about too much; he provided a humane, gentle approach to the work within which the orchestra's competent playing could flourish.

It follows that this was an entirely unexploratory reading: I still live in hope of a first movement which bounces off the strings and a storm sequence in which cellos and basses can be heard.

The first half included Mozart's Concerto for flute and harp, with Jean-Pierre Rampal and Marisa Robles - the former effervescent, but giving little attention to niceties of intonation (his main female entry was wildly off-pitch), the latter nervous but determined in her constant figuration. In each movement the soloists paused to include a little confection of

their own (the cadenzas certainly had nothing to do with Mozart); Miss Robles's cadential whistles drew delighted gasps from the appreciative house, and even Mr Mennhin seemed quite surprised as he headed for the downbeat.

Chicago SO/Solti Carnegie Hall, New York

The Chicago Symphony Orchestra under Sir Georg Solti gave a concert performance of Wagner's *Rheingold* in Carnegie Hall following three performances in Chicago. For those lucky enough to have tickets for the Bayreuth *Ring* cycle this summer, the evening was a piquant foretaste. For others in the audience, it had to be the whole Wagnerian meal.

How much has the Solti conception of the score developed, since the landmark Decca recording of 1959 and his earlier concert performance, in 1971, with the Chicago orchestra? In truth, not that much. The driving energy of his earlier readings has been toned down and broadened - the scenes with Fricka are taken much more deliberately - and there is a greater sense of orchestral texture and colour: appropriately, given this first-class ensemble (complete down to six harps). The slower, expressive portions were less arresting than the big moments, because Solti's sense of phrase cannot bear the weight of the tempos he chose.

Yet those big moments have, if anything, been made even more vivid. The entrance of the giants, the decent to and ascent from Jan deCastant's Erdä - the most expressive and beautifully phrased Erdä in my memory, investing that short scene with a poignant majesty it should but rarely does possess.

Patrick J. Smith

Songmakers' Almanac Wigmore Hall

I saw only one red rose on Saturday for Shakespeare and St George: "Let us garlands bring" was the generous response from the Songmakers' Almanac in one of their most enriching entertainments. The obvious, in the form of a superfluity of sounds and sweet airs, was avoided, as was, generally speaking, the coy and

the didactic. Instead we had six artfully planned acts, with Prologue (Dankworth), "Complaint Works" and Epilogue (Faery envois from Tippett and Fry). In between came Germany, Denmark, Scotland, Russia and England, with "A Garland of Fancies" in the middle to enable us to hear Poulenc's and Britten's exquisite settings of "Tell me where is fancy bred". Sarah Walker sang them with fitting tenderness and whimsy.

Compliments were variously paid: from Frank Harris ("if Shakespeare had asked I would have had to submit") to Heine, who felt Shakespeare's only fault lay in being an Englishman. To try to prove the point we had Schubert's "Horcht horcht die Lerch" from Sheila Armstrong, and the *Antony and Cleopatra* "Triaklied" from Peter Savidge.

It was good to be reminded too, in his setting of Sonnet 66, of the historical ubiquity of "Art" made tongue-tied by authority" before turning to England and among others better known, Sarah Walker's perceptive performance of Rubbra's "Take, O take those lips away".

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Rock An honesty which pierces romance

Joni Mitchell Wembley Arena

Joni sings most affectingly to her friends: Betsy, Sharon, Carol. Her observations have the musing, informal tone of letters and conversation, studded with the surprising details which have always lent her songs their special, precise resonance, such as the recent reflection on her friends' children: "We look like our mothers did now/When we were those kids' age". She has an electric guitar now (a fat-bodied single-cutaway jazz model, to which she has adapted her folkly finger style with typical originality) and a Hollywood-slick four-piece backing band. Still, though, the prevailing thrust is of an honesty which consistently pierces and brings down romance on the wing: she wants to be a wild thing, running fast and free, but she is increasingly willing to admit without self-pity to the banal frailties which to some extent hobble every life, be it ever so grand. Saturday evening concert followed the path of her most recent album by reveling in the

injection of rock 'n' roll beneath the complicated surfaces of her song structures: her guitarist, Miquel Landau, provided raging post-Hendrix power chords and solos in "You Dream Flat Tires" and "Wild Things Run Fast". Russell Ferrante (keyboards), Larry Klein (bass guitar) and Vince Colaiuta (drums) sewed up a variety of glistening backdrops, taking their cue from her trademark swaying strum and allowing her voice to range freely through its wonderful variety of timbre. Towards the interval she shuffled the deck: "God Must Be a Boogie Man" from the unsuccessful *Mingus* album, swung on finger-snapping bass and wire brushes on the snare drum; the early "He Played Real Good for Free", still a moving song, was accompanied only by her own piano; "Big Yellow Taxi", in which she rather endearingly muddled up the words, was done folk-club style, alone with her guitar; and she sat at the dulcimer for "A Case of You".

The big set pieces, one in each half, were taken from the undergarbed *Hejira*: first "Song to Sharon", in which her sustained intensity took the whole concert up a gear or two;

later "Refuge of the Roads", interpolates snatches of "Unchained Melody", brought us back to hushed introspection with the kind of emotional combination-punch she devises better than anyone.

Hilary Finch

Richard Williams



Richard Williams

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings begin today. Dealings End, May 6. Contango Day, May 9. Settlement Day, May 16.

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

THE TIMES 1000 1982/1983 The World's Top Companies. The top 1000 UK companies with an alphabetical index. Also addresses. The 100 leading European companies and American, Japanese, Irish, Canadian, Hong Kong companies, etc. £15.00. Available from bookshops or direct at £14.25 including postage from THE TIMES LTD 16 Golden Square, London, W1

Main stock market table with columns for Stock, Price, Change, Dividend, Gross Dividend, and various company listings under categories like BRITISH FUNDS, MEDICINE, LONGS, COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN, LOCAL AUTHORITIES, DOLLAR STOCKS, BANKS AND DISCOUNTS, BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL, F-H, O-S, FINANCIAL TRUSTS, INSURANCE, INVESTMENT TRUSTS, OIL, and RUBBER.

THE WEEK AHEAD

ICI expected to make £100m for quarter

ICI is expected to make £100m for quarter. The question overhanging ICI's first quarter figures, due on Thursday, is whether the bullish remarks by Mr John Harvey-Jones, chairman, at last Thursday's annual meeting. Since they are going to be a "distinct improvement" on any quarter of last year they must be well ahead of the £85m pretax which the group produced in the second quarter of last year, and therefore a vast improvement on £62m made in the first quarter of 1982.

ECONOMIC VIEW

Little hope for base rate cut

Last week's unexpectedly high public borrowing outcome for 1982-83 has added force to the authorities' concern over what is happening to the money supply. Despite the drop in inflation to a 15-year low, domestic factors do not favour a further reduction in interest rates. Events across the Atlantic offer little hope either, with anxiety about Treasury funding needs keeping interest rates high. Although sterling is expected to remain firm in the near future, it would need a significant strengthening to encourage the authorities to cut interest rates and this depends critically on a weaker dollar.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

Table listing commercial and industrial stocks with columns for Stock, Price, Change, Dividend, and Gross Dividend.

RUBBER

Table listing rubber stocks with columns for Stock, Price, Change, Dividend, and Gross Dividend.

TEA

Table listing tea stocks with columns for Stock, Price, Change, Dividend, and Gross Dividend.

MISCELLANEOUS

Table listing miscellaneous stocks with columns for Stock, Price, Change, Dividend, and Gross Dividend.

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Anthony Hilton

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**STOCK EXCHANGES**

FT Index: 688  
FT Gilt: 81.24  
FT All Share: 438.04  
Bargains: 25,782  
Tring Mail USM Index: 182.7

Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones  
Average: 8,593.12  
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index:  
1,006.53  
New York: Dow Jones Average:  
1,196.30

**CURRENCIES**

**LONDON**  
Sterling \$1.5455  
Index 83.2  
DM 3.7875  
FF 11.3450  
Yen 366.25

**DOLLAR**  
Index 122.4  
DM 2.4475  
Gold \$437.50

**NEW YORK**  
Gold \$438  
Sterling \$1.5480  
(Friday's close).

**INTEREST RATES**

**Domestic rates:**  
Base rate 10  
3 month interbank 10½-10¾

**Euro-currency rates:**  
3 month dollar 9¼-9½  
3 month DM 5¼-5½  
3 month FF 13¼-13½

**ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme**  
Average reference rate for interest period March 2 to April 5, 1983 inclusive: 10.974 per cent.

**BOARD MEETINGS**

**TODAY - Interims:** S Lytas, Finais: Bodycot International, A Caird, Hammerson Property Investment and Development Corporation, Hoskins & Horton, I & J Hyman, Mita Corporation (AMD), Petrolon Group, Renown Incorporated, Simon Engineering, United Friendly Insurance, Wicks Resources, Wincote Property Investments.

**TOMORROW - Interims:** Dunton Group, Energy Capital, New Australia Investments, Safeguard Investments, Finais: Clive Discount, EIS Group, English National Investment Company, Flight Refuelling, John Meuzies, Pedang Senang Rubber, S Pearson & Son, Fush & Tompkins, H C Sneyd, Solicitors' Law Stationery Society, Tarmac, Turiff Corporation.

**WEDNESDAY - Interims:** British Assets Trust, London Provincial Shop Centres, North British Properties, Union Carbide Corporation (1st qtr), Finais: BSG International, Carpets International, De Vere Hotels, Lleshall Co, Marlborough Property Holdings, James Neil, Shiloh, Telephone Rentals, Thomson T-Line Care.

**THURSDAY - Interims:** Audio Fidelity, Hawkins & Tison, Hoover (gr), ICI (1st qtr), Pochin's, Samuel Properties, S Simpson, Finais: Aero Noodles Group, Blue Circle Industries, Boosey & Hawkes, Davies & Newmyer, Downbrae Holdings, Farnell Electronics, Francis Industries, John Lang, Office & Electronic Machines, Slanright Holdings, Wharfedale Food Angel, George Wiprey, Wira & Plastic Products, Yule Catto & Co.

**FRIDAY - Finais:** Henry Boot & Sons, Sir Joseph Causton & Sons, Clayton, Sons & Co (Holdings), ICI, Hopkins & Holdings, Liberty Group, Long & Hamby, Pentland Industries, Sunlight Service Group.

**Sinclair may go public**

Sinclair Research and Acorn Computers could both go public this year on the back of staggering growth in the home computer market, according to stockbrokers.

Henderson Crosthwaite. The market has grown from nothing to £90m in two years and the brokers expect home computer sales to grow at 50 per cent compound until 1985 even though the United Kingdom now has more computers per head than any other nation. However, competition and lower costs will trim growth in the value of these sales to around 33 per cent a year.

**PROFITS DOUBLE**

Persagon Press, Mr Robert Maxwell's private company which owns 78 per cent of British Printing and Communications Corporation, reported more than doubled profits from £14.4m to £29.5m last year. Excluding EPCC, Persagon improved from £3.7m to £9.7m, helped by a £2.2m turnaround to profits of £1.6m on dealings in government stocks.

**OPTIMISTIC VIEW**

Lord Aldington, chairman of Sun Alliance and London Insurance Group, says the insurance industry's trading prospects in many of its markets continue to be unsatisfactory. However, in the annual report today, he says there are a few signs that more sensible and responsible views are prevailing in falling rates of inflation and in reinsurance markets.

**Sterling 'may rise to \$1.70 this year'**

By Our Financial Staff

An early Conservative election victory would give a big boost to sterling and the pound could rise to \$1.70 against the dollar in the second half of this year, according to James Capel, stockbroker.

However, sterling is likely to be subject to bouts of nervousness until the election, the stockbroker says in the latest edition of his *International Bond and Currency Review*.

Its prospects greater stability in the oil market after August and the dollar to be generally weaker later in the year. On this basis, sterling could strengthen to \$1.60 and up to \$1.70 if the Government is re-elected.

Apart from uncertainties over the election, the months ahead are likely to be nervous. James Capel says the present Opec pricing structure could come under threat up to August because of seasonally weak demand. A \$25 a barrel oil price is possible and this could push sterling down to between \$1.40 and \$1.45.

Thereafter rising inventories and recovery in the world economy should help to underpin the oil market and sterling could rise against a weakening dollar. But its effective exchange rate could still weaken because the traditional hard currencies will benefit more from the dollar's decline, James Capel says.

The brokers are cautious about prospects for British interest rates. They say short-term United States rates are likely to remain stable for a couple of months but a firm pound could still allow another half-point cut in bank base rates to 9.5 per cent before the end of next month.

Capel expects only a slow world recovery by historical standards, with output rising by 3 per cent on average and inflation by about 5 per cent in the main industrialized countries.

Further evidence of recovery in Britain is expected from the Confederation of British Industry, which publishes its April Trends Survey this week. The results are expected to show more companies reporting bigger order books and greater optimism over rising output.

**Hammer in \$600,000 salary deal**

By Jonathan Davis

Dr Armand Hammer, the American oil magnate and art collector who made his first million more than 50 years ago, has demonstrated yet again that he has no intention of giving up the gentle art of earning money.

Although he is only one month short of his 85th birthday, the good doctor has signed a remarkable employment agreement with his company, Occidental Petroleum, that will guarantee him work and a salary of at least \$600,000 (£390,000) a year until February 1989, when he will be in his 91st year.

After 1989, the agreement will be renewable automatically every year unless either the company or the then nonagenarian Dr Hammer gives six-month notice that it is time to end the working partnership.

Hammer: the gentle art of earning money.

If he retires, Dr Hammer will still be entitled to a salary equivalent to half his previous year's income until he dies. It will be index-linked to changes in the Consumer Price Index, but only - a characteristic touch this - if the index goes up, not if it falls.

Dr Hammer has been chairman and chief executive officer of Occidental since 1957, when he bought into the sleepy \$34,000 Californian oil company as a means, so the story goes, of earning some tax write-offs in his retirement by drilling a few dry holes.

This play, as it is now well known, proved a spectacular flop, when Occidental discovered oil not only in California, but subsequently also in large quantities in Libya and the North Sea.

Apart from his other sources of private wealth, Dr Hammer believed to be the only capitalist whose office has signed photographs of both Lenin and Ronald Reagan, reflecting his lifelong devotion to furthering trade with the Soviet Union - owns 1,160,010 shares in Occidental.

At Friday's closing price of 32½, they are worth about £22m.

**Network extension too costly**  
**Midland halts plans for separate personal and company services**

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Midland Bank has called to halt its ambitious branch network reorganization, aimed at dividing up the market between personal and corporate customers. The high cost of implementing the strategy has forced a rethink, and plans to extend the reorganization nationwide have been put on ice.

The bank's decision marks an important policy change which could have a significant bearing on how the other big banks decide to adapt their costly branch networks to meet future needs.

Midland has been one of the pioneers in moving towards market segmentation and satellite branching in the United Kingdom. It set up a corporate finance division in 1973 to deal with its biggest corporate customers and since 1978 has been establishing area offices which cater for the needs of business and are surrounded by satellite branches devoted to personal customers.

So far 55 area offices have been established. They handle corporate business for 430 service branches, or about a fifth of the bank's branch network.

Although a few more area offices may be set up on a very selective basis two more will be opened in London this year - the expense involved has deterred Midland from going ahead further except in the big regional centres where customers require a high degree of financial sophistication.

Some smaller businesses have also taken against the system and it has taken time for the area offices to justify their cost in terms of attracting new business. There is no intention of putting the policy into reverse, however, and the existing area offices are counted a success.

The other big banks have all been experimenting with similar changes to their branch structure, although on a much smaller scale. Barclays has set up a large branch in Milton Keynes, with a team of experts handling corporate work in the Luton area for about 70 branches and has several other experimental corporate branches.

It is also undertaking a major survey of its branch network before deciding how far to continue down this route.

National Westminster also has a pilot scheme, started in Plymouth in 1980 and now extended to several other big towns such as Bradford and Southend, involving a large branch headed by a chief manager which puts the emphasis on corporate business, leaving surrounding branches free to deal with personal customers. Lloyds is also dipping its toe in the water with a similar experiment after abandoning an earlier satellite banking trial 10 years ago.

The huge costs of running the branch network, and the problem of meeting the different needs of corporate and personal customers, lie behind the moves.

**Whose fault was inflation?**

Prices over seven centuries\*



Price of Keynes

By Graham Scarse

You can prove all sort of things with statistics, and they are even more convincing as charts. Hence, Mr Peter Smith, a Southampton University lecturer, regarding a long-run index chart in the latest *Journal of Economic Affairs* (top) shows "more startlingly than could words, the inflationary effects of Keynes' economic thought".

Over seven centuries, prices in Southern England apparently rose by 29,309 per cent. No less than 95.9 per cent of the entire inflation has taken place since 1936, the year in which John Maynard Keynes published the *General Theory*.

That is interesting to know. But such charts always exaggerate the importance of later periods. If the chart had been drawn to end in the 1820s or 1920s, we might have concluded that, respectively, Napoleon or Mr Frimley, the assassin of Sarajovo, were responsible for most of history's inflation.

Alternatively, Mrs Thatcher could be to blame. In an adjoining article, Mr Ronald Halstead, managing director of the Beecham group, attacks Mrs Thatcher for failing to control prices.

He praises the Government for bringing "a breath of competitive fresh air to the private sector". As a result, private sector inflation has fallen much lower than the retail price index might indicate. "As an employer of the public sector, however, the Government has been a failure".

"Physician heal thyself" Mr Halstead concludes.

**Slough confident of further profits rise**

By Our Financial Staff

Mr Nigel Mobbs, chairman of Slough Estates, says he is "confident that we will be including new additions offset by a deficit of £12m on revaluations".

This reflects "a generally, but hopefully temporary, weaker demand for industrial and commercial premises, reduced rental growth and an upward movement in investment yields," Mr Mobbs says. It leaves the company's asset value unchanged at 175p per share.

**NEDC reaffirms call for public procurement policy**

**Blueprint to boost electronics**

By Bill Johnston, Electronics Correspondent

Product development and exports by the electronics industry could benefit a great deal from a public procurement policy, the Government has been told by the National Economic Development Council.

A NEDC working party headed by Sir Henry Chilver, published the *Policy for United Kingdom Electronics Industry* in April last year. It has now brought its report up to date and once more emphasized that the Government had a crucial role to play.

It concluded: "The public sector as a whole probably accounts for half the United Kingdom business of United Kingdom companies and procurement practices can have a significant impact on product development strategies and on exports. Fuller and more-extended implementation of the Government's stated policy on procurement is therefore urgent and vital".

The total output of Britain's electronic industry by 1980 was about £7,700m and the industry employed about 500,000 people.

**£35m bid for Key Markets**

By Our Financial Staff

An important force in supermarket retailing may be created this week if Safeway, the American stores chain, seals the purchase of Key Markets, a subsidiary of Fitch Lovell.

Reports at the weekend said that agreement had been reached in principle for Safeway to pay around £35m for the 10 Key Markets stores. This would produce a combined group with more than 200 units and annual sales of more than £800m.

Last year, Safeway produced profits of £17m on sales of £500m. Key Markets stores lost money. Although the combined group would still be small compared to, say, Sainsbury, it could be a significant force if Safeway were to raise Key Markets to its level of profitability.

The proposed sale could meet opposition from Linford, the food chain which is in limbo an £82m bid for the entire Fitch Lovell chain. The Monopolies and Mergers Commission has been considering the implications of such a deal. The Commission's report is believed to have gone to Lord Cockfield, Secretary of State for Trade, last week and his decision on whether to accept its recommendations will probably come before the end of next month.

Should Linford be allowed to proceed with a bid, then it might well object to the proposed sale, though its scope for effective resistance might be limited.

**US stake in Minet leads to review**

By Andrew Cornelius

The ruling council of the Lloyd's insurance market is planning to investigate the question of ownership of Lloyd's brokers by insurance companies at a meeting to be held next month.

It follows the disclosure that a US insurance group has acquired a near 25 per cent stake in Minet Holdings, the British insurance broking firm.

Sir Peter Green, the chairman of Lloyd's, wrote to Mr Ray Pettit, chairman of Minet, earlier this week to give a warning that Minet may not be allowed to place business within the Lloyd's market if St Paul Companies, the US group, increases its stake in Minet beyond 25 per cent.

Minet had sought advice on the matter from Lloyd's after St Paul announced that it had increased its holding in Minet from 19.97 per cent to 24.96 per cent.

Sir Peter said in his letter that the question of ownership of Lloyd's brokers has been reviewed on several occasions.

He said that the position had not changed since he advised Mr John Wallock, the former chairman of Minet,

**Fierce haggling over export credits likely**

By Our Banking Correspondent

European governments are to press for a semi-automatic system to help set minimum interest rates on finance for big export contracts. The move will be made at this week's meeting in Paris of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Negotiations start today on changes to the export credit consensus - the gentlemen's agreement between the big industrial countries concerning the level of subsidized interest rates on export credits.

At present, rates range from 10 per cent on export credits for poor, importing countries to 12.4 per cent for rich countries. However, since these rates were set, world interest rates have fallen about 2 per cent, cutting the element of official subsidy.

Fierce haggling is expected among OECD countries on how much consensus rates should be altered to reflect the fall. However, five European countries, including Britain, have become disgruntled with the annual battle over the consensus and are likely to oppose any change - unless a semi-automatic system is agreed.

The British Treasury, which spent a record £587m in 1981-2 subsidizing export credits through the Export Credits Guarantee Department would also like subsidies eliminated eventually. However, Britain is likely to push this week for a compromise reduction of 1 per cent for poor and intermediate countries and ½ per cent for rich countries.

**Move to simplify accounts**

Joel Barnett difficult to read.

The Association of Certified Accountants is launching a high-level research project on central government accounting to consider if the mass of financial information can be presented in a form that more people, including MPs, might understand.

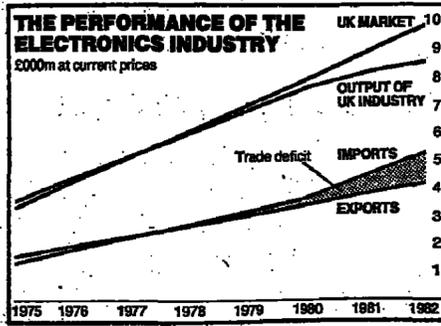
Mr Joel Barnett, former chief secretary to the Treasury and head of the research project steering group, said that "financial information presented by central government now is so obscure that it is difficult to know what is happening".

At the moment, central government spending plans are detailed through the supply estimates and the result reported in the various appropriation accounts.

Mr Barnett, who is now chairman of the Commons Public Accounts Committee, said: "The documents are bulky and very difficult to read, so that parliamentary control of the way public expenditure is planned and monitored is inhibited. As a result, public debate about government expenditure is not as well informed as it ought to be and parliamentary control is weakened".

Chilver maintained was still the key to revitalizing the British electronics, which last year he concluded was in relative decline. He said: "A continuation of current trends would imply a further decline in the United Kingdom share of the world market and an equivalent loss of trade, profit and job opportunities".

In another report from the NEDC published two weeks ago, Sir Iwan Maddock accused defence chiefs of wasting technological innovation and not passing the benefits on to the civil market and also called for a procurement policy. The report, *Civil Exploitation of Defence Technology* concluded: "There may be some who are content to see the UK become a technological colony of large offshore companies who will determine what products are made and where and when and how high or low the national standard of living should be."



**City Comment**

**Unwanted financial bloodletting**

It was inevitable at some stage that attempts by the banks to sort out international debt problems with the minimum fuss would make them look a soft touch and lead to charges that responsible western countries are simply bailing out irresponsible developing nations that are their own worst enemies.

Would a little bit of financial blood in the streets not concentrate the minds of governments and financiers alike?

Six American economists with access to the right ears in Washington have now come out into the open on this. In an article in today's *Journal of Economic Affairs*, they argue that such bail-outs merely benefit "both creditors and debtors at the expense of the ordinary citizen".

They say there is no justification for lending more to countries such as Poland and Mexico "without a clear understanding that a debtor nation's policy, if pernicious, will be substantially changed." Otherwise, the banks should bit the bullet.

This is a silly idea. To start with, it is wholly ideological.

More important, proponents of private enterprise, who effectively prevented international agreement on recycling and left it to the banks, cannot now complain if the banks work according to what they see as their interests.

**After all is said and done**

When the affairs of business are over and the last resolution has been made, then is the time to reflect upon a time well spent at the Inn on the Park. It goes without saying that the Inn on the Park is one of London's more elegant meeting places. As a business arena, however, this internationally celebrated hotel at the corner of Hyde Park boasts facilities second to none.

The superbly appointed suites lend themselves to any function, whatever the matter in hand, whatever the numbers involved.

Our famous Ballroom has been entirely redesigned - even more of an elegant showpiece now - and any gathering may be held there in a style that is nothing short of magnificent.

Whilst on the subject of magnificence, there's the superb cuisine. And the impeccable service. Our business clientele can expect only the very highest standards - what else from a hotel whose restaurants are acknowledged to be the finest in London?

It must be said that a business meeting at the Inn on the Park will never be a run of the mill affair. And if it must be said, say it at the Inn on the Park.

To find out more, simply call our Banqueting Manager, David Petrie on 01-499 0888.



**OTTOMAN BANK**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, in accordance with Article 29 of the Statutes, the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held on FRIDAY, the 27th MAY 1983, in THE QUEEN'S ROOM, THE BALTIC EXCHANGE, 14-20 ST. MARY AXE, EC3A 8BU, at 11 a.m. to receive a Report from the Committee with the Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1982; to propose a Dividend; and to elect Members of the Committee.

By Article 27 of the Statutes the General Meeting is composed of holders, whether in person or by proxy or both together, of at least thirty shares, who, to be entitled to take part in the Meeting, must deposit their shares and, as may be necessary, their proxies at the Head Office of the Company in Istanbul or at any of the branches, or in London at Dunster House, 3rd Floor, Mincing Lane, EC3R 7DN or in Paris at 7 rue Meyerbeer, 75009, at least ten days before the date fixed for the Meeting.

The Report of the Committee and the Accounts which will be presented to the General Meeting are available to the Shareholders at the Head Office in Istanbul and at the offices in London and Paris.

T. R. STEPHENS  
Secretary to the Committee  
25th April 1983

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK USM REVIEW

Hopping on to capital springboard

During his three-year spell in the hot seat at Hygena, the kitchen furniture group, Mr Bill Rooney saw profits grow from £7m to £23m.

puts the group on a prospective earnings multiple of 22.3, yielding 4.1 per cent of the forecast dividend of 3.0p. At this level, the group is capitalized at £11m making it one of the top dozen companies quoted on the USM.

Spring Ram was formed three years ago and manufactures kitchen and bathroom equipment. It already accounts for 15 per cent of acrylic bath sales, which totalled £34,000 units last year.

Mr Rooney says: "The group has not made a profit forecast for the current year, but says an 'encouraging start' has been made. A figure of £1.5m at the pre-tax level would seem well within the group's capabilities. 'There are over 12 million private households in this country and we only require a small slice of it to see the profits come rolling in,' Mr Rooney added.

Simon & Coates last week finally released details of their placing of £27,000 shares at 94p in the electronic equipment rental group. At this level the entire group is valued at £3.2m. The group comes to market on a prospective fully taxed ratio of 25.4 times earnings, yielding 3 per cent on the forecast 2p dividend.

Since its foundation four years ago profits have grown from £28,000 to £260,000 on turnover up from £189,000 to £1.5m. Mr David Rennie, chairman and founder, started the company with a £90,000 loan from the Co-operative Insurance Society that has now been paid back - a year ahead of schedule.

Microlease's clientele is impressive, but with the group's reliance on the fashionable and fast-growing high technological market, Mr Rennie and his colleagues will have their work cut out monitoring ageing hardware and replacement levels.

Dealings also start today in Muenos, the high technology group, and an offshoot of Combined Technology, which was itself once controlled by Tricentrol to handle its non-oil interests. About 15 million shares in the new company are being offered to institutions and existing shareholders in Comtech at 62p.

Another newcomer is Strikes, the London hamburger restaurant chain, 90 per cent owned by Comfort Hotels. Dealings in the 600,000 shares placed by brokers Vickers & Costa start today at 47p. Last year the group, with 23 outlets, made profits of £648,000 on turnover of £5.03m.

Unlisted Securities

Table with columns: Capitalization, Company, Price, Change, Gross Div, Div Yield, P/E. Lists various unlisted securities with their respective values and metrics.

Table with columns: Capitalization, Company, Price, Change, Gross Div, Div Yield, P/E. Continuation of unlisted securities list.

Stock prices boom as Wall St waits for bumper profits

Wall Street has been going from record to record, pointing to a strong economic recovery. Last week's report of a rise in real gross national product at an annual rate of 3.1 per cent in the first quarter sharply underestimates the upward trend in non-farm activity. When the effect of a drop in farm output - always hard to measure on a seasonally adjusted quarterly basis - between the fourth quarter of 1982 and the first quarter of 1983 is removed, non-farm gross domestic product rose at an annual rate of more than 5 per cent in the first quarter.

Friday night, the Federal Reserve announced M1 had fallen \$3,100m in the week to April 13 - a far bigger decline than anyone predicted. As a result of this drop, M1 is back to below where it was in the week of March 9. The fact that there has been no growth in money since early March will help to restore confidence in the financial markets and facilitate a drop in interest rates. The markets had become nervous about the money boom set in train in mid-1982. The Federal Reserve Bank of St Louis pointed out last week that of the decline of 606 basis points in the 30-day commercial paper rate between February 1982 and March 1983, 512 basis points took place before the end of August.

Mr Martin Feldstein, the chairman of the council of economic advisers, drew attention to the connection between these high real interest rates, the strong dollar and the federal government budget deficit in a speech in Chicago in which he concluded: "The only appropriate way to reduce our structural deficit in international trade is by reducing the budget deficit that is the basic cause. If the budget deficit is reduced, the real long-term interest rate will fall and this will reduce the pressure that keeps the dollar so high. Deploping official intervention as a means of achieving a weaker dollar, he said: "The basic fact is that the value of the dollar can be changed only by modifying the goals for our domestic economy."

McKechnie Brothers

The steady improvement in our results derives from a significantly better performance in the U.K. due to our policy of continued investment in new plant and an increasing awareness of the importance of productivity amongst our employees. As expected, the going has been tougher overseas but we may have seen the end of destocking. The merger of Denver Metals with certain of our South African manufacturing interests has given us a stronger base for long term growth. In our Annual Report I expressed the hope that the Group would continue to make progress. Currently I believe the trend to improved profitability in the U.K. should continue and that it will offset some further decline in our income from overseas. Our overall prospects therefore remain unchanged.

Table with columns: Interim Results - unaudited, Half-year ended 31st January, Year ended 31st July. Shows financial data for 1983 and 1982.

Notes - (1) Interim dividend of 2.00p (1982 2.00p) per Ordinary Share making a gross equivalent of 2.85714p (1982 2.85714p). (2) The appreciation of metal stocks not covered by sales contracts, and not taken into account in this statement, amounts to £21,000 after taxation. Any adjustment required at 31st July, 1983 will be dealt with as usual by transfer to or from Stock Reserve.

McKechnie Brothers plc ALDRIDGE, WALSALL WS9 8DS

1982 results of Kleinwort, Benson, Lonsdale plc for the year ended 31st December

Table with columns: Profit after tax, Total dividend, Shareholders' funds, Capital resources, Total assets. Shows 1982 results in £m and £p.

"Despite the conditions prevailing throughout 1982, the results reflect a year of achievement. The Group is soundly positioned both in capital and capability to take advantage of any upturn."

For a copy of the 1982 Report and Accounts please write to the Secretary

Offices in Birmingham, Manchester, Newbury and Edinburgh. And in Bahrain, Bogota, Bremen, Brussels, Chicago, Fribourg, Geneva, Gothenburg, Guernsey, Hong Kong, Isle of Man, Jersey, Los Angeles, Madrid, Melbourne, New York, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, Singapore, Sydney, Tokyo.

Kleinwort Benson The International Merchant Bank

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

Table with columns: STRAIGHT BOND, Floating Rate Notes, CONVERTIBLE BONDS. Lists various Eurobond issues with their prices and yields.

FIXED-INTEREST STOCKS

Table with columns: Stock, Price, Dividend, Yield. Lists various fixed-interest stocks with their market prices and yields.

Base Lending Rates

Table with columns: Bank Name, Lending Rate. Lists base lending rates for various banks like ABN Bank, Barclays, BCCI, etc.

New centre for US

By Baron Phillips. Construction and property group Taylor Woodrow plans to develop a new complex called the World Trade Centre at Tampa, Florida, through its American subsidiary at a cost of about \$35m (£5.2m). The announcement coincides with a visit from the Tampa "super task force" which is in London this week promoting the town. Taylor Woodrow proposes to build the new centre on a site close to the downtown area, the port and Tampa's international airport. Plans include almost 300,000 sq ft of offices, a 300-room hotel, conference and meeting rooms, retailing and a world trade club. A spokesman for Taylor Woodrow said over the week-end that construction for the centre was expected to begin in about a year's time.

Michael Clark

Granville & Co. Limited

Table with columns: Capitalization, Company, Change in Price, Gross Div, Div Yield, P/E. Lists various securities managed by Granville & Co.

Record profits mark strong Legal & General performance

The Legal & General Group once again moved forward powerfully, in 1982. Group profits increased by a very satisfactory 19%, a strong performance in a still beleaguered world economy. Our international strategy was especially successful, we cut general insurance losses and achieved strong contributions from our life business in Australia and the U.S.A. In the U.K. recently introduced new products and energetically pursued initiatives in the life assurance field resulted in an excellent year, even though 1982's exceptionally severe winter caused an increase in general insurance underwriting losses. Carefully planned long term business strategies - overseas growth, development of our life assurance skills, products and services, and diversification - are now clearly working. Britain's second largest life assurance group looks to the future with confidence.

Table with columns: Highlights from the Accounts, 1982, 1981. Shows financial performance metrics for 1982 and 1981.

Legal & General advertisement including contact information for John Nell, Legal & General Group Plc, Temple Court, 11 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4A 3TP. Includes a logo of an umbrella.

Member of the British Insurance Association and Life Offices Association.











University Appointments

HORIZONS

University Appointments

The Times Guide to career choice

Money for art's sake

"If you are interested in art and you turn out not to be a second Hockney, you can always become a designer..."

chines: Most important, perhaps, many who already see themselves as technologists must become aware of their role as designers as well because they cannot be successful in one function without also being good at the other.

Sherlock, principal of Winchester School of Art, said: "We have the best system of art and design education in Europe, perhaps in the world, yet that is not evident in our industry and manufacturing. Job prospects in Britain are limited and many of our students have to go abroad to Italy, France and the US for work."

It is not necessarily a false association but it is a narrow one. Careers in "art and design" are broader than conventional images may suggest. To make a living in the "art world" can lead to jobs as diverse as high-powered international dealings or therapy with the disabled as well as actually painting or sculpting.

Edward Fennell on training and opportunity in art and design

The trend nowadays is that design courses are seen to be highly vocational whereas art courses are of a more general kind with no specific career outlet. This may not be a bad thing. Art students have a marvellous chance simply to develop their own creativity during, for example, three years of a degree course.

Confirmation of this comes from many of the Paris fashion houses which rely on British-trained designers for their success. And of the 10 designers who make up Milan's famous Memphis partnership, two - George Snowden and Gerard Taylor - are British.

Specialization lies at the heart of the system of training. One-year foundation courses, usually for post-A-level students, give a broad introduction to a number of skills before intense specialization on the subsequent degree. The list of options is long but a few examples demonstrate the range. Manchester Polytechnic has an industrial design course specifically geared to meet the needs of the transport industry.

The message from most employers is that students must become more aware of the constraints in the industrial system within which they will work. There has to be a better bridge between our young artists and designers and their subsequent employers.

This seems to be changing. The Prime Minister herself has gone out of her way to stress the importance of design. The Department of Industry is running a Design for Profit campaign to open the eyes of management to the benefits which good designers can bring.

The moral is clear. Young people with an interest in art and design need to sharpen their understanding of what these actually mean. The fine artists and craftsmen should reflect on where their use for personal creativity might lead. Those who are attracted to design, meanwhile, need to realize the vast scope of their vocation, extending as it does across fields as diverse as record sleeves and motor cars, armchairs and washing machines.

University of Exeter

Appointment of Vice Chancellor

The Chancellor of the University of Exeter, Sir Rex Richards FRS, wishes it to be known that a Joint Committee of Council and Senate seeks a successor to the Vice-Chancellor, Dr Harry Kay CBE, who will retire on or before 30 September 1984.

Would those interested in the particulars of the appointment or wishing to recommend someone for consideration please write in confidence to Sir Rex Richards, c/o Academic Registrar and Secretary, University of Exeter, EX4 4QJ, before the end of May.

UNIVERSITY OF STRATHCLYDE CHAIR IN BIOLOGY

The University invites applications for the new post of Professor in Biology, with special interests in Cell or Molecular Biology, in the Department of Bioscience and Biotechnology.

Further particulars (ref 26/83) may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Strathclyde, McCance Building, 16 Richmond Street, Glasgow G1 1XQ to whom applications should be sent by 31st May 1983

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER FACULTY OF LAW

LECTURESHIP IN LAW 'NEW BLOOD'

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Faculty of Law. The post has been awarded to a Lecturer under the University Grants Committee's 'New Blood' scheme and is available from 1 October 1983, or as soon as possible thereafter. The age of the successful candidate should not normally exceed 55 at the date of the appointment.

Further particulars (ref 26/83) may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Strathclyde, McCance Building, 16 Richmond Street, Glasgow G1 1XQ to whom applications should be sent by 31st May 1983

THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS FOR PHD DEGREE COURSES

Persons who hold, or expect to hold, a bachelor degree with at least a second class honours (2:1) or equivalent from a recognized University are invited to apply for Australian National University PhD Scholarships, available over a wide range of subjects in Agriculture, Humanities and the Physical, Medical and Biological Sciences.

Further particulars (ref 26/83) may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Strathclyde, McCance Building, 16 Richmond Street, Glasgow G1 1XQ to whom applications should be sent by 31st May 1983

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL DEPARTMENT OF OPTOMETRY AND VISUAL SCIENCE

LECTURESHIP

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the above Department. The successful candidate will be expected to engage in research in the general field of Translational aspects of Social Welfare Law. The post is of special interest to the Faculty as (a) translational aspects of Social Welfare Law are an important area of research; (b) the position of employees of multi-national enterprises; (c) the position of employees of multi-national enterprises.

Further particulars (ref 26/83) may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Strathclyde, McCance Building, 16 Richmond Street, Glasgow G1 1XQ to whom applications should be sent by 31st May 1983

Department of Physics 'NEW BLOOD' LECTURESHIP

Applications are invited for a 'New Blood' Lectureship in the Department of Physics. The post is of special interest to the Faculty as (a) translational aspects of Social Welfare Law are an important area of research; (b) the position of employees of multi-national enterprises; (c) the position of employees of multi-national enterprises.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

Applications are invited for two University Assistant Lectureships in the Department of Architecture, University of Cambridge from 1 October 1983, or as soon as possible thereafter. The appointments will be for three years in the first instance, with the possibility of extension to five years.

Further particulars (ref 26/83) may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Strathclyde, McCance Building, 16 Richmond Street, Glasgow G1 1XQ to whom applications should be sent by 31st May 1983

QUEEN MARY COLLEGE University of London LECTURESHIPS

Applications are invited from those who will be under 35 on 1 October 1983 for the following posts in the Department of Chemistry. Candidates with a Ph.D. in Chemistry, with a proven research capability in any area of physical chemistry will be considered but preference will be given to those who have worked in the field of catalysis, electrochemistry, or surface science.

Further particulars (ref 26/83) may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Strathclyde, McCance Building, 16 Richmond Street, Glasgow G1 1XQ to whom applications should be sent by 31st May 1983

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW DEPARTMENT OF VETERINARY PATHOLOGY

LECTURESHIP IN BACTERIOLOGY

Applications are invited from those who will be under 35 on 1 October 1983 for the following posts in the Department of Veterinary Pathology. Candidates with a Ph.D. in Bacteriology, with a proven research capability in any area of bacteriology will be considered but preference will be given to those who have worked in the field of bacterial diseases in cattle and pigs.

Further particulars (ref 26/83) may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Strathclyde, McCance Building, 16 Richmond Street, Glasgow G1 1XQ to whom applications should be sent by 31st May 1983

UNIVERSITY OF YORK SSRC CENTRE IN HEALTH ECONOMICS

Senior Research Fellow in Health Economics

Applications are invited for two Senior Research Fellow posts in the SSRC Centre in Health Economics. The appointments will be for three years in the first instance, with the possibility of extension to five years.

Further particulars (ref 26/83) may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Strathclyde, McCance Building, 16 Richmond Street, Glasgow G1 1XQ to whom applications should be sent by 31st May 1983

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL Department of Mental Health

MRC STUDENTSHIP

Applications are invited from graduates with a good honours degree for persons expected to graduate in 1983 for a research studentship linked to a project studying a community based service for mentally handicapped people and their families. The award, available from Autumn 1983, will enable a student with a background in one of the social or behavioural sciences to carry out research for a higher degree. Letters of application, together with full curriculum vitae to Dr J. A. O. Russell, Department of Mental Health, University of Bristol, 41 St Michael's Hill, Bristol BS2 8DE. Tel: 0274-292146. Informal enquiries welcome.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS

CHAIR OF GERMAN WHICH IS AT PRESENT VACANT. Salary within the professional range.

Applications in respect of the above three references should be sent to the Secretary of the Establishments Office, The University, College Gate, St. Andrews, Fife, KY16 9AJ, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

University of St Andrews Department of Arts History

Department of Arts History

Applications are invited for a 'New Blood' Lectureship in the Department of Art History. The successful candidate will be expected to engage in research in the field of art history, with special interests in the history of art in the British Isles.

Further particulars (ref 26/83) may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Strathclyde, McCance Building, 16 Richmond Street, Glasgow G1 1XQ to whom applications should be sent by 31st May 1983

University of Sussex LECTURE IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Science and Technology Policy. The successful candidate will be expected to engage in research in the field of science and technology policy, with special interests in the history of science and technology.

Further particulars (ref 26/83) may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Strathclyde, McCance Building, 16 Richmond Street, Glasgow G1 1XQ to whom applications should be sent by 31st May 1983

University of Glasgow LECTURESHIPS IN EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS

Applications are invited for two Lectureships in Experimental Physics in the Department of Physics, University of Glasgow. The successful candidate will be expected to engage in research in the field of experimental physics, with special interests in the history of physics.

Further particulars (ref 26/83) may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Strathclyde, McCance Building, 16 Richmond Street, Glasgow G1 1XQ to whom applications should be sent by 31st May 1983

THE SCHOOL OF PHARMACY University of London

LECTURESHIP IN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited from those who will be under 35 on 1 October 1983 for the following posts in the Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry. Candidates with a Ph.D. in Pharmaceutical Chemistry, with a proven research capability in any area of pharmaceutical chemistry will be considered but preference will be given to those who have worked in the field of pharmaceutical chemistry.

Further particulars (ref 26/83) may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Strathclyde, McCance Building, 16 Richmond Street, Glasgow G1 1XQ to whom applications should be sent by 31st May 1983

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD CHAIR OF EDUCATION

Applications are invited for a Chair of Education in the Department of Education, University of Sheffield. The successful candidate will be expected to engage in research in the field of education, with special interests in the history of education.

Further particulars (ref 26/83) may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Strathclyde, McCance Building, 16 Richmond Street, Glasgow G1 1XQ to whom applications should be sent by 31st May 1983

THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

Lectureship in Condensed Matter Physics

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Physics, University of Sheffield. The successful candidate will be expected to engage in research in the field of condensed matter physics, with special interests in the history of physics.

Further particulars (ref 26/83) may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Strathclyde, McCance Building, 16 Richmond Street, Glasgow G1 1XQ to whom applications should be sent by 31st May 1983

University Appointments

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS

INFORMATION MICROELECTRONICS MAINSTREAM TECHNOLOGY

Applications are invited for five Lectureships in the above fields which are available from September/October 1983 as a result of additional funding from the University Grants Committee and the career progression of the existing staff of this large and active Department.

Candidates should have a good first degree in electronic engineering or a related discipline and relevant post-graduate experience in a suitable topic - preferably to Ph.D. level. Salaries for these permanent posts will be within a scale rising to £13,505 (under review). Good relocation expenses. Further particulars may be obtained from D. A. S. Copland, The University, Southampton, SO9 5NH. Quote ref: 2003/T. Closing date for applications will be 31 May, 1983.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL

"NEW BLOOD" LECTURESHIPS

Applications are invited for the following LECTURESHIPS available from 1st August, 1983, which have been established under the 'New Blood' Scheme to encourage the appointment of younger members of the academic staff. Applicants should normally be under the age of 35 years. Although the posts will carry teaching duties, their primary role in the early years will be to contribute substantially to research.

Further particulars may be obtained from D. A. S. Copland, The University, Southampton, SO9 5NH. Quote ref: 2003/T. Closing date for applications will be 31 May, 1983.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ASTON IN BIRMINGHAM SYSTEMS ANALYSTS

Applications are invited for two Lectureships in the Department of Systems Analysis, University of Aston, Birmingham. The successful candidate will be expected to engage in research in the field of systems analysis, with special interests in the history of systems analysis.

Further particulars (ref 26/83) may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Strathclyde, McCance Building, 16 Richmond Street, Glasgow G1 1XQ to whom applications should be sent by 31st May 1983

UNIVERSITY OF STIRLING

Applications are invited for the following posts in the Department of Psychology, University of Stirling. The successful candidate will be expected to engage in research in the field of psychology, with special interests in the history of psychology.

Further particulars (ref 26/83) may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Strathclyde, McCance Building, 16 Richmond Street, Glasgow G1 1XQ to whom applications should be sent by 31st May 1983

UNIVERSITY OF STIRLING

Applications are invited for the following posts in the Department of Chemistry, University of Stirling. The successful candidate will be expected to engage in research in the field of chemistry, with special interests in the history of chemistry.

Further particulars (ref 26/83) may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Strathclyde, McCance Building, 16 Richmond Street, Glasgow G1 1XQ to whom applications should be sent by 31st May 1983

UNIVERSITY OF STIRLING

Applications are invited for the following posts in the Department of Physics, University of Stirling. The successful candidate will be expected to engage in research in the field of physics, with special interests in the history of physics.

Further particulars (ref 26/83) may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Strathclyde, McCance Building, 16 Richmond Street, Glasgow G1 1XQ to whom applications should be sent by 31st May 1983

UNIVERSITY OF STIRLING

Applications are invited for the following posts in the Department of Mathematics, University of Stirling. The successful candidate will be expected to engage in research in the field of mathematics, with special interests in the history of mathematics.

Further particulars (ref 26/83) may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Strathclyde, McCance Building, 16 Richmond Street, Glasgow G1 1XQ to whom applications should be sent by 31st May 1983

UNIVERSITY OF STIRLING

Applications are invited for the following posts in the Department of History, University of Stirling. The successful candidate will be expected to engage in research in the field of history, with special interests in the history of history.

Further particulars (ref 26/83) may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Strathclyde, McCance Building, 16 Richmond Street, Glasgow G1 1XQ to whom applications should be sent by 31st May 1983

UNIVERSITY OF STIRLING

Applications are invited for the following posts in the Department of Geography, University of Stirling. The successful candidate will be expected to engage in research in the field of geography, with special interests in the history of geography.

Further particulars (ref 26/83) may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Strathclyde, McCance Building, 16 Richmond Street, Glasgow G1 1XQ to whom applications should be sent by 31st May 1983

UNIVERSITY OF STIRLING

Applications are invited for the following posts in the Department of Sociology, University of Stirling. The successful candidate will be expected to engage in research in the field of sociology, with special interests in the history of sociology.

Further particulars (ref 26/83) may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Strathclyde, McCance Building, 16 Richmond Street, Glasgow G1 1XQ to whom applications should be sent by 31st May 1983

UNIVERSITY OF STIRLING

Applications are invited for the following posts in the Department of Political Science, University of Stirling. The successful candidate will be expected to engage in research in the field of political science, with special interests in the history of political science.

Further particulars (ref 26/83) may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Strathclyde, McCance Building, 16 Richmond Street, Glasgow G1 1XQ to whom applications should be sent by 31st May 1983

UNIVERSITY OF STIRLING

Applications are invited for the following posts in the Department of Law, University of Stirling. The successful candidate will be expected to engage in research in the field of law, with special interests in the history of law.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL

"NEW BLOOD" LECTURESHIPS

Applications are invited for the following LECTURESHIPS available from 1st August, 1983, which have been established under the 'New Blood' Scheme to encourage the appointment of younger members of the academic staff. Applicants should normally be under the age of 35 years. Although the posts will carry teaching duties, their primary role in the early years will be to contribute substantially to research.

Further particulars may be obtained from D. A. S. Copland, The University, Southampton, SO9 5NH. Quote ref: 2003/T. Closing date for applications will be 31 May, 1983.

LECTURESHIPS IN MOLECULAR GENETICS

Applications are invited for two Lectureships in the Department of Molecular Genetics, University of Bristol. The successful candidate will be expected to engage in research in the field of molecular genetics, with special interests in the history of molecular genetics.

Further particulars (ref 26/83) may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Strathclyde, McCance Building, 16 Richmond Street, Glasgow G1 1XQ to whom applications should be sent by 31st May 1983

BOTANY: Lectureship in Molecular Genetics (ref. EB)

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Botany, University of Bristol. The successful candidate will be expected to engage in research in the field of botany, with special interests in the history of botany.

Further particulars (ref 26/83) may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Strathclyde, McCance Building, 16 Richmond Street, Glasgow G1 1XQ to whom applications should be sent by 31st May 1983

PATHOLOGY: Lectureship in Molecular Pathology (ref. TLJ)

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Pathology, University of Bristol. The successful candidate will be expected to engage in research in the field of pathology, with special interests in the history of pathology.

Further particulars (ref 26/83) may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Strathclyde, McCance Building, 16 Richmond Street, Glasgow G1 1XQ to whom applications should be sent by 31st May 1983

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY (ref EB)

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Inorganic Chemistry, University of Bristol. The successful candidate will be expected to engage in research in the field of inorganic chemistry, with special interests in the history of inorganic chemistry.

Further particulars (ref 26/83) may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Strathclyde, McCance Building, 16 Richmond Street, Glasgow G1 1XQ to whom applications should be sent by 31st May 1983

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY (Organic Geochemistry Unit) (ref. EB)

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Organic Chemistry, University of Bristol. The successful candidate will be expected to engage in research in the field of organic chemistry, with special interests in the history of organic chemistry.

Further particulars (ref 26/83) may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Strathclyde, McCance Building, 16 Richmond Street, Glasgow G1 1XQ to whom applications should be sent by 31st May 1983

PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY (ref. EB)

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Physical Chemistry, University of Bristol. The successful candidate will be expected to engage in research in the field of physical chemistry, with special interests in the history of physical chemistry.

Further particulars (ref 26/83) may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Strathclyde, McCance Building, 16 Richmond Street, Glasgow G1 1XQ to whom applications should be sent by 31st May 1983

PHYSICS (ref. EB)

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Physics, University of Bristol. The successful candidate will be expected to engage in research in the field of physics, with special interests in the history of physics.

Further particulars (ref 26/83) may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Strathclyde, McCance Building, 16 Richmond Street, Glasgow G1 1XQ to whom applications should be sent by 31st May 1983

AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING: Aircraft Systems and Control Engineering (ref. JPB)

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Aeronautical Engineering, University of Bristol. The successful candidate will be expected to engage in research in the field of aeronautical engineering, with special interests in the history of aeronautical engineering.

Further particulars (ref 26/83) may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Strathclyde, McCance Building, 16 Richmond Street, Glasgow G1 1XQ to whom applications should be sent by 31st May 1983

CIVIL ENGINEERING: Structural Dynamics (ref. JPB)

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Civil Engineering, University of Bristol. The successful candidate will be expected to engage in research in the field of civil engineering, with special interests in the history of civil engineering.

Further particulars (ref 26/83) may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Strathclyde, McCance Building, 16 Richmond Street, Glasgow G1 1XQ to whom applications should be sent by 31st May 1983

University Appointments

UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE "NEW BLOOD" LECTURESHIPS

Applications are invited for the following six lectureships funded under the U.G.C. "New Blood" scheme. Applicants should normally be under 35 years of age. The posts are available from 1st October 1983.

Architecture - Energy in buildings (Post Ref. 1)

The appointee will join a small, multi-disciplinary team whose current research interest is in the efficient use of energy in buildings. A background in engineering, mathematics or physics would be desirable, with substantial computing experience. Ideally in the field of simulation studies. A knowledge of Building/Architecture would be an advantage, but is not an essential requirement.

Civil Engineering - Hydraulic Engineering (Post Ref. 2)

Preference will be given to Civil Engineering graduates with special interest in hydrology, particularly in groundwater resources development, and/or in turbulence and momentum transfer in open channel flow.

Dermatology - Skin Biochemistry (Post Ref. 3)

The field of work will be molecular biochemical mechanisms underlying the action of hormones in the skin and the variation in expression of the effects in different clones of skin cells. The post is suitable for a scientist trained in the techniques of molecular biology and the successful candidate will be expected to set up and run an independent laboratory as well as working in collaboration with skin physiologists in the department.

Geography - Human Geography (Post Ref. 4)

The appointment will be in the Department of Geography but associated with the Centre for Urban and Regional Development Studies, an S.R.C. designated Research Centre, which is attached to the Department. The successful candidate will be expected to develop research on the impact of developments in information technology, this should be relevant to the programme of work on urban and regional change being undertaken in the Centre. Candidates should outline previous research experience and suggest possible future work in the specified area.

Geology - Economic Geology (Post Ref. 5)

The appointment will be made in the field of economic geology, with special reference to the relationship between the genesis of sulphide ores and the evolution of carbonaceous matter within the sedimentary record. Experience in ore petrology, geochemistry and sediment diagenesis would be relevant.

Virology - (Post Ref. 6)

The vacancy is for a Ph.D., or equivalent, with experience of the techniques of nucleic acid analysis to complement existing work on the viruses associated with infantile diarrhoea and respiratory syncytial (RS) virus in investigating their structure and strain differences. The work is likely to include the use of monoclonal antibodies and, later, cloning selected pieces of nucleic acid into bacteriophages.

Salary will be on Lecturers' scale: £5,375 - £13,505 per annum (under review), according to age, qualifications and experience. Further particulars, quoting the post reference, may be obtained from the Deputy Registrar (FP), The University, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 7RU. Applications (3 copies), giving the names and addresses of three referees, should be received not later than 31st May 1983.

BRUNEL UNIVERSITY

"New Blood" and Information Technology Lectureships

Applications are invited for the following Lectureships available from 1 October 1983 under the UGC's New Blood Scheme. The roles of these appointments will be to contribute substantially to research and to do some teaching in the area indicated.

New Blood Lecturer in Mathematics (Numerical Analysis)

Applications for this post in the Department of Mathematics and Statistics should have research interests in the numerical solution of partial differential equations, particularly nonlinear equations, and their application in continuum mechanics.

New Blood Lecturer in Non-Metallic Materials (Plastic composite processing technology)

Applications for this post in the Department of Non-Metallic Materials should have previous research experience in the microstructure characterisation or the processing of thermoplastic composites.

Information Technology Lecturer in Electrical Engineering and Electronics (VLSI Design)

Applicants should have experience in the design of digital systems, preferably Computer Aided. A knowledge of expert systems and ideas for applications of such in design would be welcome.

In accordance with UGC guidelines, the age limit for "New Blood" appointments is 35, but



Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

8.00 Corbis AM. News, sport, weather and traffic reports. Also available to viewers with sets that do not have the teletext facility.
8.30 Breakfast Time presented by Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News at 8.30, 7.30, 6.30 and 5.30 with headlines on the queue line; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15; keep fit between 6.45 and 7.00; tonight's television previewed between 7.15 and 7.30; a review of the morning papers at 7.35 and 8.25; holiday advice between 7.30 and 7.45; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45; cookery hints between 8.45 and 9.00. Closedown at 9.00.
9.30 For Schools. Colleges: Life and Social Studies 10.00 You and Me (for schools) (13-15 Music Time (ends at 10.35) 11.00 Winter 11.20 Closedown.
2.30 News After Noon with Richard Whittaker and Judith Stamp. News coverage from the Scott. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles. 1.50 Puddle on at One, Today's quest to Mrs Kenny Green, Lee, who talks about her new life as a medium and healer. 1.45 Chigley, A See-Saw programme for the very young (7-).
2.01 For Schools. Colleges: Words and Pictures. 1.25 Reflections Ireland. An Irishman's view of his own country (12.35 Plants in Action (7-13) 3.00 Bonanza. The Cartwright family are on the trail of swiftness (13-15 Regional news (not London or Scotland).
3.55 Play School. Shown earlier on BBC 2 4.20 Space Sentinels. Animated science fiction adventures (10-14) 4.40 The Littlest Hobo. The German shepherd dog in Second Chance. 5.05 John Creaven's Newsworld. The latest world news for young people. 5.10 Blue Peter with Simon Green and the steam train, The President.
5.40 News at Six. 6.00 Sport. 6.25 National news.
6.25 News presented by Sue Lawley and Richard Karawah. The programme includes Hugh Scully's weekly item Watchdog which investigates accusations of bureaucratic abuse.
6.50 Rolf Harris Cartoon Time on the theme of school. Featuring Tom and Jerry, Scrawny Squirel and some Droopies.
7.20 Matt Houston. The millionaire private detective is called in to help a woman who believes her husband is a murderer. Houston's investigations lead him into the murky world of fight fighting.
8.10 Penetration America's Secret. An assessment of the extent of the CIA's involvement in the country's civil war.
9.00 News with John Humphrys.
9.25 Film: Persecution (1974) starring Lina Turner, Ralph Bates and Trevor Harker. A psychological thriller about a rich American widow, living in England, who is accused of murdering her husband.
11.00 News.
11.28 News headlines.
11.30 News Woman examines the range of contraception methods available.
11.55 Weather.

tv-am

6.00 Daybreak with Lucy Methan followed at 6.30 with Good Morning Britain presented by Lynda Barry and Nick Owen. News at 6.00, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; city news at 6.15; morning papers reviewed at 6.30 and 8.35; television reviewed and previewed at 7.00; Katherine Hammett - Jessica in Snow at 8.25; good food guide at 8.05. Closedown at 8.15.
12.00 Alphabet Zoo. Newsy Hughes and Ralph McTell with O for Other. 12.30 Let's Review to the story of Tom Thumb and the Race; 12.30 A Better Road. Tom Coyne talks to Mike Harding about books.
1.00 News with Leonard Parkin; 1.20 Talking with Robin Houston; 1.50 Talking Personally. Andrew Gardner talks to Home Office pathologist, Professor Keith Simpson.
2.00 Film: Oblivion in Heaven (1959) starring John Gielgud and Burt Reynolds. The story of Wormold, a vacuum cleaner salesman based in Havana, who allows himself to be recruited by the British secret service in exchange for money to lavish on his prodigal daughter. Directed by Carol Reed.
4.00 Alphabet Zoo. A repeat of the programme show at noon. 4.15 Despatches in episode one of Four Heads are Better than Two; 4.30 Spiderwoman. Animated adventures of the webbed crusader; 4.45 Play: The Executioner's Song, by Pauline Milne. Lonely Amy visits Elizabeth and during the night Amelia appears mysteriously. Starring Angela Lanyon and Lloyd Baker; 5.15 Different Strays.
5.45 News; 6.00 Theatre news.
6.25 News presented by Peter Leeley.
6.35 Despatches. Barbara Hunter gives Paul Ross an ultimatum.
7.00 Village Earth. A documentary about Dutch sculptor Ronald Flink who is advising the Mar people of North Cameroon on how best to meet the needs of their country for the tourist trade. Narrated by James Fox.
7.30 Coronation Street. There is trouble in the Street caused by the anti-Disco meeting.
8.00 Brass. Episode two and Lady Patricia gives her husband, Bradley, some hard-hitting news.
8.30 World in Action. The second of the two-part inquiry into the burgeoning business of burglary.
9.00 Dalrymple's Book Club. The investigative journalist, while writing his book on the nuclear accident at Three Mile Island, becomes convinced that the murder convicted of the crime is innocent.
10.00 News.
10.30 Hill Street Blues. Captain Hurst clashes with today's matches in the Embassy World Professional Championship.
11.00 News.
11.30 World Snooker. The final visit of the day to Sheffield.
12.15 Open University. Crystals: Crystal and Co-ordination. 12.40 A Residential Placement. Ends at 1.10.

TV/LONDON

8.30 For Schools: Mountain climbing; 9.47 News technology; 10.04 The atomic bombing of Japan; 10.31 A young girl's relationships at home and school; 10.48 Football: The British League and First; 11.22 Growing up with a handicap; 11.38 Parenthood.
12.00 Alphabet Zoo. Newsy Hughes and Ralph McTell with O for Other. 12.30 Let's Review to the story of Tom Thumb and the Race; 12.30 A Better Road. Tom Coyne talks to Mike Harding about books.
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ENTERTAINMENTS

ENTERTAINMENTS
Opera & Ballet
Concerts
Theatres

CHOICE

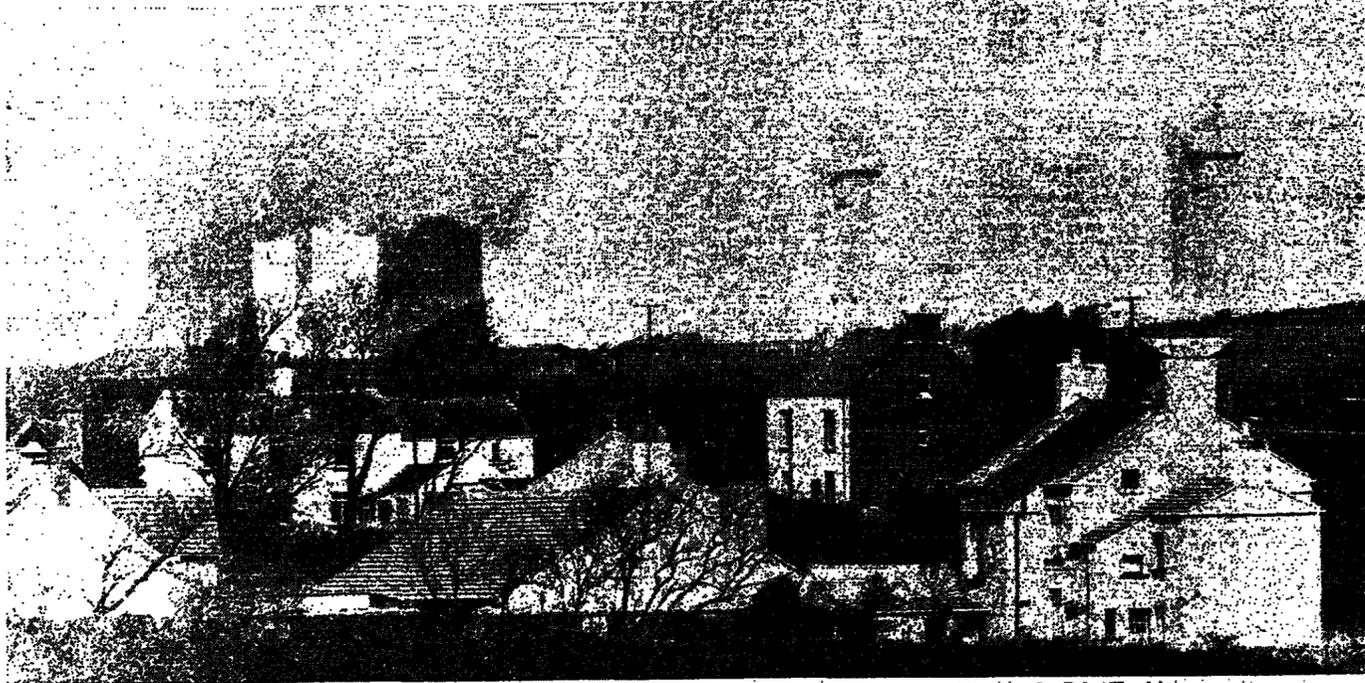
homosexual. Evidence shows that heroin addicts, heterosexuals and homosexuals are as likely to contract the disease. But why - and how long will it be before it reaches our shores in force? Horizon, being realistic, offers no crumbs of comfort.
The final part of World in Action's THE WAY THE NORMANS RODE (11.40pm). His trek begins at the castle ruins of Crickhowell and from there he visits the famous, the infamous and the not-so-well-known castles of south Wales to the imposing Pembroke Castle. As he rides, Wynford Vaughan-Thomas recalls some of the historical events associated with the castle. He describes places of interest he comes across and reports on the characters he meets daily.
part of New York. But would it work over here? A senior policeman believes it is better without the public's help the police are powerless to halt the growth of crime.
It is Welsh week on Radio 4 and among today's offerings from the Principality is the start of a daily history-on-horseback series with Wynford Vaughan-Thomas riding THE WAY THE NORMANS RODE (11.40pm). His trek begins at the castle ruins of Crickhowell and from there he visits the famous, the infamous and the not-so-well-known castles of south Wales to the imposing Pembroke Castle. As he rides, Wynford Vaughan-Thomas recalls some of the historical events associated with the castle. He describes places of interest he comes across and reports on the characters he meets daily.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: Tallis, Vaughan Williams, Prokofiev, Haydn; records. 8.00 News. 8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Borodin, Balakirev, Rachmaninov, Glinka, Stravinsky; records.
8.00 News.
8.05 The Week's Composer: Falla and his Contemporaries: Turina, Moussorgsky, Prokofiev, Scriabin, Ravel; records.
10.00 Alan Schiller: Piano recital: Schubert, Mozart.
10.35 Glazunov: Records including Violin Concerto with Heifetz.
11.15 Leader in English: Schubert, Bartok.
11.50 Northern Solists of England: organ, Flack, Sewell.
1.00 News.
1.05 BBC Lunchtime Concert: Violin and Piano recital: Schubert, Bartok.
2.05 Madeline Muscatelli: Mandelstam, Tolstolovsky, Elgar, Karlheinz Koper, Katherine-Taylor, Lannox Berkeley.
3.05 New Recorder: Sibelius, Chopin, Stravinsky.
4.55 News.
5.00 Madly for Pleasure!
6.30 Music for Organ: The Tambourin organ at All Saints, Bromsgrove - works by Bach, Joseph Mackerr, Walther, Sweelinck, Glick.
7.05 Cello Music at Harwood: Howell Shostakovich, Britten.
7.50 Spanish Poetry Today. A personal anthology by Victoria Molokanov, translated by Colin Wright and Michael Schmidt.
8.30 An Evening with Dr Heyndrick: Concert by the Academy of Ancient Music. 8.15-9.15 Interval: Festival.
8.50 Jean Cerroli: Missa pro Cantoribus.
9.45 Jazz in Bristol: Nigel Morris Quartet.
11.15 News.
VHF ONLY - OPEN UNIVERSITY: 8.15pm "Sweeney Agostones". 8.35-8.55 Music as Language. 11.40-12.0 Learning from Europe.

Radio 2

6.00 Ray Moore. 7.30 Terry Wogan. 10.00 Alan Whiteart. 12.00 Mavis White. 12.30 Gloria Hayford. Including 2.02 Sports Desk. 2.58 Ed Stewart including 3.02 Sports Desk. 4.00 David Hamilton including 4.2, 6.30 Sports Desk. 6.00 John Durnin including 6.40 Sport and Classified Results (if only). 7.30 Alan Dell with Dance Band Days and Big Band Era. 8.45 Humphrey Lyttelton with The Best of Jazz. 8.50 Star Search. 10.00 The Monday Movie Club. 1.00 David Hamilton with Two's Best. 2.0-2.5 Patrick Lanni presents You and the Night and the Music.
Radio 1
6.00 Adren John with The Early Show. 7.00 Mike Read. 8.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Mike Smith including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell including 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 Platform 5. 8.00 David Jenson. 10.00 John Peel. 12.00 Close. VHF Radio 1 and 2: 5.00am with Radio 2. 10.00am with Radio 1. 12.00-5.00am with Radio 2.
WORLD SERVICE
6.00am Newsweek. 6.30 Baker's Half Dozen. 7.00 World News. 7.28 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary. 7.55 Newsweek. 7.58 Recording of the Week. 8.00 World News. 8.28 Reflections. 8.15 Peabody's Choice. 8.30 World News. 8.58 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary. 9.15 Newsweek. 9.25 Good Stories. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 World News. 10.00 The Broadcast of the Week. 10.15 News of the Week. 10.30 Radio News. 11.15 The Christian World. 11.30 Radio News. 11.55 World News. 12.00 Radio News. 12.15 News of the Week. 12.30 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary. 1.20 Country Style. 1.45 Thirty Minutes Theatre. 2.15 Rivers of the World. 2.30 World News. 2.55 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary. 3.00 Sports International. 3.00 Network UK. 3.15 World News. 3.30 World News. 3.45 World News. 3.55 World News. 4.00 World News. 4.15 World News. 4.30 World News. 4.45 World News. 4.55 World News. 5.00 World News. 5.15 World News. 5.30 World News. 5.45 World News. 5.55 World News. 6.00 World News. 6.15 World News. 6.30 World News. 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Steam from the Sellafield cooling towers billowing out over the small coastal town of Seascale near by (Photographs: Brian Harris).

# Thirty years on nuclear health fears persist in Cumbria

The Paul Pedersens, father and son, step on to the beach at Ravensglass from their small fishing boat, the Seaspray, carrying boxes of lobsters and flat fish across the sands from the tide is draining rapidly. They have been checking their creels off the Cumbrian coast since 4 am.

"If what them barmy beggars say is right then I should be glowing like a light bulb", Mr Pedersen junior says. His father adds: "They say the Irish Sea is dangerously contaminated, but there is nothing wrong with him." As he speaks he brandishes a fat and powerfully clawed lobster at me.

He began fishing among the wrecks and shoals off Sellafield more than 20 years ago. His last full body scan at the nuclear plant showed radiation levels that offered the same risk as smoking two cigarettes a year or driving a car 18 miles a week.

The calculations were made by scientists of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and Mr Pedersen accepted them as a full answer to the risks of fishing in the Irish Sea.

"The only bad effect we notice", he says, "is that every time there is a scare story about poisoned water the value of our

Against the background of the Sizewell inquiry, Ronald Faux, our Northern Correspondent, visited west Cumbria where nuclear industry has been a fact of life for more than 30 years. He finds that the Sellafield complex of British Nuclear Fuels still generates strong feelings for and against the industry. Nuclear energy is seen to be an essential and acceptably safe source of power by many of the 10,000 people who work there.

Those who do not may regard Sellafield with healthy scepticism but accept that, without it, west Cumbria would become an industrial desert.

catch goes down by two thirds. Then people forget and things return to normal.

Beyond the beach, which in summer is the Pedersens' market place, on the seaward horizon the cooling towers of Sellafield send out plumes of steam.

The tall, square-top towers mark the nuclear piles that produce the fissile material for British nuclear bombs. It is that ominous side of nuclear energy, emphasized by the famous Windscale leak, armed guards, secrecy, and uncertainty among the supposed experts that created the doubts against which British Nuclear Fuels is campaigning vigorously.

The doubts are found among medical practitioners. One

doctor quoted from a standard reference work: "There is great difficulty in deciding whether there are levels of radiation dose below which no harmful effect results. The difficulty is particularly great as regards delayed somatic (bodily) effects and genetic effects in man."

It is in such soil that fears of genetic "time bombs" may be sown. Stories abound of five-headed cod and luminous fish being found in the sea off Windscale, but there is no hard evidence to back them.

Dr Peter Tiplady, a specialist in community medicine, reported that in east Cumbria the incidence of leukaemia did not differ significantly from national rates and the incidence of all cancers combined in



Miss Emery: "The danger remains."

males was significantly lower than expected.

A huge public relations exercise has been launched to improve the public image of nuclear power and its peaceful benefits.

The decision to allow the building of Thorpe (the Thermal Oxide Reprocessing Plant) has been accompanied by much investment at Sellafield, turning it into probably the biggest building site in Europe. Up to £50m a year enters the local economy in wages.

But the doubts remain even though many of the doubters have become resigned to living so close to Sellafield - a name that covers British Nuclear Fuels's Windscale and Calder works and not chosen, the company insists, to remove the memories of Windscale leaks and contamination.

"Nuclear power has a lot to live down", one Whitehaven sceptic said, "it produced the most violent and destructive single explosion ever, its secondary evils are irrevocable and insidious, and, while it is impossible for the man in the street to comprehend in detail, he gets the firm impression that the people who are

Our attitude is one of scepticism towards any further development."

From the Greenpeace headquarters at Barrow-in-Furness, Miss Jean Emery organizes the most militant local action against the import of nuclear waste through the town's dock.

Her group insists that the sea off Sellafield has become dangerously contaminated and that analysis of cancer cases in the county in relation to the distance from Windscale shows a damning pattern.

"If there is not danger", she said, "why did British Nuclear Fuels pay compensation to the families of those who died from leukaemia after the Windscale disaster? The danger remains."

"Why do Japanese stardusts insist that no more than 0.6 of a curie of radiation emission a year is allowable from their reprocessing plant, yet Windscale sends 1,000 curies of alpha emitters a year into the Irish Sea?"

British Nuclear Fuels's response was: "There is no discrepancy. One million times nothing will always be nothing. Compared with any other industry, nuclear power has an enviable and excellent safety record."

# Letter from Dallas

## Image-conscious city where money talks

History has bestowed two unforgettable memories on Dallas - the assassination of President Kennedy, and J. R. Ewing. Both in their different ways have deeply affected the place and given the city an obsession about its image. Right now, there are a lot of people who wish J.R. would get out of town.

A simple white memorial to President Kennedy stands in the city centre and a lot of Dallasites still resent being constantly reminded of such a shameful day. President Kennedy, after all, had no real connexion with Dallas.

Lee Harvey Oswald supposedly did the deed from a small, cluttered room on the fourth floor of the book depository building, a red official-looking structure with lots of dark corridors and gloomy little rooms. There is now talk of turning the room into a Kennedy museum, but not everybody agrees. It might create a negative image.

The city is frantically creating a cultural personality. A whole new arts district is under construction where quaint little restaurants and antique stores will mingle around the magnificent newly remodelled theatre, a huge new museum and the new symphony hall. Dallas decided it wanted some culture so it did the natural, obvious thing - it went out and bought some.

Once a year the city hosts probably the biggest state fair in the land, where they do it in a manner of crazy things while devouring mountains of traditional delicacies such as Cokes, "corn dogs", candy floss and pizza slices.

Of course, the civic leaders like you to know their history, to know how the Alamo was fearlessly avenged in the place where the San Jacinto river meets the Buffalo bayou.

There is an aesthetic awareness amid all the panic of building, an awareness kindled in the comfortable embrace of wealth. Sir Henry Moore created the masterpiece of sculpture outside the city hall, itself a building of imposing beauty surrounded by a skyline that is beginning to look a little like New York and Chicago.

And so it continues, stories of money and the images it can buy. One wonders what the blacks and the other poor folks make of it all from their secluded little boulevards to the south of the city, just the other side of the tiny Trinity river, where the images are so dreadfully real and not the least bit elusive.

Christopher Thomas

# THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

## Today's events

**New exhibitions**  
Teamworks work by the Dundee group of artists and the Dundee Printmakers Workshop, Meadowside Gallery, 10 Victoria Chambers, Dundee, Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 6, closed Tues; (until May 29).

Recent paintings, collages and figures by Stan Richards, Chapter Gallery, Concourse Gallery, Market Road, Canton, Cardiff, Mon to Fri 12 to 10, Sat 12 to 4 and 6 to 9, closed Sun; (until May 21).

**The First Effort of an Infant Hand: samplers from the museum's collections.** City Museum and Art Gallery, Queen's Road, Bristol, Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun; (until June 25).

**The Great British Teapot** (until May 15) and **A Lincolnshire Artist: Work by Peter Hancock** (until May 22); both at Usher Gallery, Lincoln Road, Lincoln, Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, Sun 2.30 to 5.

**Private Views: portraits and self-portraits.** University of East Anglia Library, Norwich, Mon to Sat 9 to 5, Sun 10 to 5, closed Sun; (until May 21).

## The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,112

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32

**ACROSS**

- Most populated part of London? (8).
- Tail had got stuck in plant? (6).
- Married one settled in easily managed home? (8).
- What is spiritual in the old guard? (6).
- Not the original birth? (12).
- Last opportunity to end the Great War? (8, 4).
- Excellent puzzle in place above? (9).
- Subject of the note? (5).
- Wandered with me in the way? (6).
- What the losing boxer gets is embarrassing? (8).
- Cooked and drunk? (6).
- Toboggan about to twist? It's done? (8).

**DOWN**

- Sir Philip going to Sussex college? (6).
- Born, like Uriah Heep, to be a Dickens character? (6).
- What three wishes planned to do, in a word, to meet Macbeth? (9).

**The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No. 16,111 will appear next Saturday**

**CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 8**

## Nature notes

Nesting is under way. Blackbirds and song-thrushes are on eggs in their deep nests, with just their beak and tail showing above the rim. They sit tight, but fly off with a skittering cry if an intruder comes too close. Wrens are building the cock wren makes several domed nests of grass and leaves, and the hen chooses one of them and lines it with soft feathers. She usually lays six minute, red-spotted eggs. New arrivals from the South include house-martins, wheeling and braking above the house-tops with a flash of their white rumps, and grasshopper warblers, which have become much more common in neglected, bushy patches of countryside in the last few years. On the moors, blackcock gather for their annual "lek", a communal ritual of fighting and mating the males spread their tails in a broad fan, and jump up and down in front of their rivals.

Trees are still coming into leaf rather slowly. Horse-chestnuts are the most striking, with their brilliant green leaves, and their flower-sprays already forming. Oak and beech are sprouting cautiously, but under the oaks, bluebells are coming into their full glory, the colour of summer skies.

## Anniversaries

**Births:** Oliver Cromwell, Huntingdon, 1599; John Keble, Fairford, Gloucestershire, 1792; Walter de la Mare, Charlton, Kent, 1873; Guglielmo Marconi, Bologna, 1874; Wolfgang Pauli, physicist, Nobel laureate, 1945; Vienna, 1900; William Cowper died at East Dereham, Norfolk, 1800. Today is Anzac Day; on this day the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps landed at Gallipoli, 1915.

## The pound

	Bank	Bank
	Buy	Sell
Australia \$	1.85	1.77
Austria Sch	26.10	26.20
Belgium Fr	76.25	74.75
Canada \$	1.97	1.89
Denmark Kr	14.05	13.25
Finland Mkk	8.33	8.33
France Fr	11.79	11.24
Germany Dmk	382.00	363.00
Greece Dr	135.00	125.00
Hongkong \$	10.90	10.35
Ireland Pt	1.250	1.19
Italy Lira	2320.00	2220.00
Japan Yen	382.00	363.00
Netherlands Gld	4.43	4.22
Norway Kr	11.52	10.92
Portugal Esc	169.00	149.00
South Africa Rd	2.04	1.87
Spain Ptas	213.50	202.50
Sweden Kr	12.85	11.45
Switzerland Fr	3.27	3.16
USA \$	1.60	1.54
Yugoslavia Dnr	1.25	1.13

## US summer time

The United States yesterday changed to Daylight Saving Time; this means the time difference between London and New York or Washington is now five and not six hours.

## River boats

The London Tourist Board has produced a leaflet, *It's a Pleasure Boating on the Thames*, giving information on services and cruises from Westminster, Richmond and Tower Piers.

Available from Tourist Information Centres, or by phoning a special river boat information number: 01-750-4812.

## Roads

**London and South-east:** M1: Eastbound diversion overnight between junctions 10 and 10A (Luton). M3: Lane closures between junctions 4 (Aghwater) and 4 (Frimley), Surrey. A16: Temporary signals at Thunderside, Herts. A322: Only one lane southbound at junction with New Road, Bagshot, Cambridgeshire.

**Midlands and East Angles:** M1: Lane closures at junction 16 (Northampton); slip-road closed except exit. A16: Temporary signals at Southey, between Downham Market and Ely, Norfolk. A47: Temporary signals at Wisbech, Cambridgeshire.

**North:** A19: Lane closures from Low Hills bridge to Jackson Mill, Co Durham; slip-road closures and diversions. A56: Manual traffic controls at Luton crossroads, NW of Kilderspore, Cheshire.

**Wales and West:** A38: Lane closures on Exeter to Plymouth, at Marsh Mills viaduct. A39: Lane closures on Liskard by-pass, NE Cornwall. A10: Lane closures on A10, near Bridgwater, Somerset.

**Scotland:** M8: Roadworks at junction 13 (Provan). A82: Single lane traffic with temporary lights E of Ballyshulish bridge, Argyllshire, diversions.

## The papers

"The secret diaries of Hitler's secret lover, Eva Braun, have been found in a secret compartment of her secret handbag", says the Daily Mirror. "A London fashion expert, who is also a director of Times Newspapers, said... the handbag is undoubtedly genuine... (She) tells in revealing, passionate detail of the stolen moments she shared with her famous lover at Dunkirk... the weekends in Warsaw, Kiev and Paris... Hitler's tears at the news of the mass bombing of Coventry, Plymouth, London, Leningrad, Moscow, Clydebank, Birmingham, Rotterdam..."

"The Daily Mail finds the high salaries and substantial perquisites enjoyed by senior officials of the National Trust extremely disturbing. 'Where charities are concerned, especially those supported by the subscriptions of humble people, a certain frugality should be observed - and seen to be observed.'"

"The decision to ban all lead in petrol by 1990 is the biggest single breakthrough in pollution control since the Clean Air Act generation ago", the Observer said yesterday. It praises the Royal Commission's report as "masterly", effectively doing what the Law Commission failed to do three years ago.

## Bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for Premium Bond prizes are: £100,000: 8LN 263982 (winner comes from Devon); £50,000: 25VY 251495 (South Yorkshire); £25,000: 8WN 521376 (London, Borough of Newham).

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## Weather

A depression will remain to the SW of the British Isles.

London, SE England, Midlands: Sunny intervals, showers developing, heavy at times; wind mainly SE, gusty; max temp 12 or 13C (54 or 55F).

East Angles, E. NW, central N England, N Wales: Rain clearing, sunny intervals developing but also showers some heavy; wind E, fresh, veering SE, moderate; max temp 10 to 12C (50 to 54F).

Central S, SW England, Channel Islands, S Wales: Showers, heavy and prolonged at times; a few sunny intervals; wind E or SE, moderate or fresh; max temp 10 or 11C (50 or 52F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, NE England, Borders, SW Scotland, Northern Ireland: Becoming cloudy, occasional rain, heavy for a time; wind NE or E, moderate or fresh, locally strong; max temp 8 or 9C (46 or 48F).

Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Inver, Perth, NE Scotland: Dull and misty, occasional drizzle, coastal fog patches; wind NE, moderate, increasing locally; max temp 8 or 7C (45 or 45F).

Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll, NW Scotland: Mainly dry, a few bright or sunny intervals; wind NE, moderate, locally fresh; max temp 8 or 9C (46 or 48F).

Orkney, Shetland: Mostly cloudy, occasional rain or drizzle; wind NE, moderate or fresh, locally strong at first; max temp 5 or 6C (41 or 43F).

Dublin, Cork, Galway and Westmeath: Sunny intervals and showers, heavy at times; near normal temperatures but rather cold in NE.

SE Ireland: Partly cloudy, some rain; wind S, light or moderate; sea moderate becoming slight. Strait of Dover, English Channel (W), St George's Channel (W), Celtic Sea: E to SE, moderate to fresh, occasionally strong in Irish Sea; sea moderate.

Sun rises: 5:48 am Sun sets: 8:13 pm  
Moon sets: 5:53 am Mean rises: 5:53 pm

Full Moon: April 27

## Lighting-up time

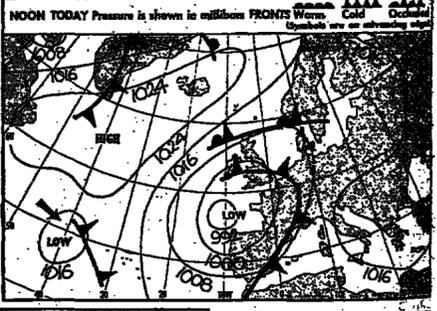
City	Lighting-up time
London	8:45 pm to 5:13 am
Edinburgh	8:50 pm to 5:20 am
Glasgow	8:50 pm to 5:15 am
Penzance	9:01 pm to 5:30 am

## Yesterday

City	Temp	Wind	Cloud
Belfast	11.50	SW	Partly cloudy
Birmingham	11.50	SW	Partly cloudy
Bristol	11.50	SW	Partly cloudy
Cardiff	11.50	SW	Partly cloudy
Edinburgh	11.50	SW	Partly cloudy
Glasgow	11.50	SW	Partly cloudy
London	11.50	SW	Partly cloudy
Manchester	11.50	SW	Partly cloudy
Newcastle	11.50	SW	Partly cloudy
Nottingham	11.50	SW	Partly cloudy
Sheffield	11.50	SW	Partly cloudy
Southampton	11.50	SW	Partly cloudy
Stirling	11.50	SW	Partly cloudy
Wolverhampton	11.50	SW	Partly cloudy
Wrexham	11.50	SW	Partly cloudy
York	11.50	SW	Partly cloudy

## Highest and lowest

YESTERDAY Highest day temp: Norfolk, London, 16C (61F); lowest day temp: London, 7C (45F); highest night temp: London, 10C (50F); lowest night temp: London, 4C (39F).



### High tides

Location	High	Low
London Bridge	12.48	4.7
Aberdeen	12.48	4.0
Aberystwyth	12.48	4.0
Amherst	12.48	4.0
Cardiff	12.48	4.0
Dover	12.48	4.0
Dunfermline	12.48	4.0
Edinburgh	12.48	4.0
Glasgow	12.48	4.0
Harwich	12.48	4.0
London	12.48	4.0
Liverpool	12.48	4.0
Lowestoft	12.48	4.0
Manchester	12.48	4.0
Northfleet	12.48	4.0
Orkney	12.48	4.0
Perth	12.48	4.0
Portsmouth	12.48	4.0
Scarborough	12.48	4.0
Shetland	12.48	4.0
Southampton	12.48	4.0
Stirling	12.48	4.0
Tralee	12.48	4.0
Wales-on-Nez	12.48	4.0

### Around Britain

City	Sun	Rain	Mix
St Andrews	3.1	0.7	11.0
Scarborough	10.5	12.0	14.0
Edinburgh	11.0	12.0	14.0
Crozier	10.0	10.0	14.0
London	10.0	10.0	14.0
Cardiff	10.0	10.0	14.0
Manchester	10.0	10.0	14.0
Sheffield	10.0	10.0	14.0
Nottingham	10.0	10.0	14.0
Wolverhampton	10.0	10.0	14.0
Wrexham	10.0	10.0	14.0
York	10.0	10.0	14.0
Leeds	10.0	10.0	14.0
Sheff	10.0	10.0	14.0
Nottingham	10.0	10.0	14.0
Wolverhampton	10.0	10.0	14.0
Wrexham	10.0	10.0	14.0
York	10.0	10.0	14.0
Leeds	10.0	10.0	14.0
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Nottingham	10.0	10.0	14.0
Wolverhampton	10.0	10.0	14.0
Wrexham	10.0	10.0	14.0
York	10.0	10.0	14.0
Leeds	10.0	10.0	14.0
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Nottingham	10.0	10.0	14.0
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